The New-York Times.

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THE SITUATION.

Important from the Army of the Potomac.

A Heavy Force under Gen. Warren Moving Southward.

The Nottoway River Crossed on Pontoons.

VIGOROUS CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Richmond Papers of Thursday in the Dark.

THE SITUATION BEFORE NASHVILLE.

Cessation of Hostilities on Account of the Weather.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864.

Yesterday morning at daylight, the Fifth Corps, with the Third Division of the Second and two brigades of GREGG's cavalry, started South.

They were heard from yesterday afternoon, and had crossed the Nottaway River, on the Jerusalem road, without meeting opposition of any consequence.

They crossed on pontoons, which they took up after doing so.

Deserters who came into our lines this morning state that MAHONE's rebel division was sent off yesterday to meet our advancing force, but as no firing has been heard in that direction to-day, it is not believed that any engagement has taken place.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9—Morning.

A reconnoitring force of cavalry went out on the left yesterday afternoon, striking the rebel pickets on the Vaughn road, driving them to Hatche's Run, a distance of over two miles, where they had breastworks erected, and where they made a stand.

Skirmishing continued for some time, when the object of the movement having been fully accomplished, the expedition returned.

Our loss was seven men wounded—that of the enemy is not known.

Some of those who accompanied this party report that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stony Creek, which indicate that fighting was going on between Gen. WARREN and the enemy.

Reports are current that the evacuation of Petersburgh by the rebels may be looked for at an early day.

The Movement Against Stony Creek—Preliminary Particulars.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864.

It cannot be contraband now to state that a movement of an important character was commenced upon the left yesterday. On Monday afternoon the Fifth and Second Army Corps, commanded by Gens. CRAWFORD and HUMPHREYS, received orders to be prepared to move at a moment's intimation. Instantly a scene of bustle and excitement ensued in the camps, and the men gave vent to their enthusiasm by dancing, singing, and whistling; for the prospect of a fight after such a long inactivity, was more cheering to their hearts than the news that another feast of turkeys was en route for them could possibly have been. The idea of deserting their comfortable Winter quarters at this variable season of the year was not quite so palatable to some of the officers who had become endeared to their cozy little log-cabins, and blazing fires in the snug chimney-places, but the order had to be obeyed, and one and all began to pack up, with a jest or a lugubrious smile. Tuesday afternoon came the order to move, and in ten minutes after its reception the regiments of the Fifth Corps were in motion to the rear. The order directed the two corps to mass between the Halifax and Jerusalem plank-roads. These two roads run in the same general direction as the Weldon Railroad, the former being to the left, and the latter to the right of it. Here the troops were encamped for the night, of course without any other protection from the weather than their blankets and overcoats afforded. In a little while, however, the camp grounds were lit up with hundreds of fires, which, crackling and sparkling amid the cedar boughs, made a brilliant and picturesque scene. As to their destination, the most contradictory opinions were held among officers and men. The favorite idea seemed to be, that they were to march down to Savannah and reinforce SHERMAN. Others held to the opinion that Wilmington, N. C., was to be the "objective point," and others talked of Weldon. But all were wrong.

Early yesterday morning the men were wakened by a drenching shower of rain, which, extinguishing their camp fires, made them utterly miserable for a little while, until they stirred about and warmed themselves with exercise. Long before daybreak they took up their line of march, and not toward the Southside road, where all would have chosen to go, but southward, toward Stony Creek Station. The roads were in a shocking condition, but they made excellent progress, and although the rain fell pitilessly, the ardor of the men seemed to be but little cooled.

The apprehensions of the rebels of another advance against Stony Creek, now a vital point to the enemy, have thus been confirmed, and, doubtless, they have dispatched troops to the threatened point, even before our movement was commenced. The arrival of EARLY from the Valley has enabled them to do this without weakening their lines in our front. Meanwhile, our lines have not been weakened, for the army has been materially reinforced of late, and is to-day, perhaps, as strong as it ever was.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10.

Richmond papers of Thursday, the 8th inst., say nothing new has been received at the Confederate War Department regarding SHERMAN's movements.

No exchanges of Georgia papers had been received of a later date than the 3d of December.

MOSBY has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Exchange of Prisoners Resumed at Charleston—An Arrival at Annapolis—Heavy Firing Heard in the Direction of Savannah on the 7th.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The following special dispatch has been received at the *American* office:

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, Dec. 10—P. M.

The steamer *Victor* has just arrived from Charleston, where all of Col. MULFORD's fleet is now lying, the exchange of prisoners being changed from Savannah to Charleston, Gens. SHERMAN and FOSTER having interrupted the exchange at the former city.

When the *Victor* sailed, (on Wednesday last,) heavy firing was heard in the direction of Savannah, being either an attack on that city or on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah.

All agree that Savannah must fall.

Savannah—Its Defences—Strength of the Rebel Works.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has received from H. M. DAVIDSON, who was made prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and released in the late exchange at Savannah, the following description of the fortifications of Savannah:

Our trip down the Savannah on truce-boats to our fleet showed us the rebel fortifications at Fort Jackson. The river at that point is lined with huge siege guns; from the boat, I counted thirty six. They command the channel. The river is blockaded with heavy timbers laid up in the shape of a log-house, the interior of which is filled with stone and brick, and these obstructions are all fastened to one another with heavy cable chains, leaving only one passage, wide enough for a boat. Just above this entrance lie two iron-clads, pretty well manned. Above these, at intervals, are torpedoes; their situation is known by the sharp-pointed projection of a log about six inches from the surface. At one place, in particular, there are four of these logs side by side; these all point down the river.

"There was not a man to be seen at or near the fortifications. The guns seem to be mounted on the bank, and then earthworks thrown up for the protection of the men. The magazines are built on the surface, and then dirt enough thrown up to cover them. At first sight, they would seem to be the spot to look for the guns; but the guns are ten feet below these earthworks.

"Off from the river, half a mile or more before you reach Fort Jackson, is an extensive fort. Whether this is considered as a part of Fort Jackson, I could not ascertain. It has been built for some time, for the weeds and see grass have grown so high that unless one was looking for a fortification, he would not notice it. I should judge that this fort covers several acres; but where the black war dogs look over its earthworks, the grass and weeds are cut down.

"BEAUREGARD has spent many an hour in laying the foundation and getting the range of this point of the river.

These guns, together with the obstructions in the river, are well intended to crush anything that attempts to come up. But for its protection from a land force from the direction of Savannah, it offers but little resistance.

SHERMAN, no doubt, will meet with but little difficulty if this point be his aim. The swamps will impede his progress more than anything else.

The force at Savannah is very small, consisting of old men, little boys and crippled officers. Business of all kinds in the city is stopped, and it looks like Sunday all the time. On the 1st of September there was an immense quantity of cotton lying at Savannah, but when we were sent through there the last time it had been removed from the railroad.

The citizens treated the men who were sent through first well, bringing eatables of all sorts. There was no guard but those that came after. Upon arriving at Savannah they were guarded, so that the citizens could not find the prisoners; thus showing that a Union sentiment prevails, and all they want is an opportunity. I see in some of the papers that it is expected that Gen. SHERMAN will release a large number of prisoners, but that is a sad mistake. Long before SHERMAN's force gets to them, they will be shoved off, and for the last three months that has been their chief business.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Our Loss in the Battle of Franklin—Gen. Cheatham Shelled Out—Deserters—Hood About to Make a Movement of Some Sort.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Dec. 10.

The Federal loss in the battle of Franklin, as ascertained by official reports, is greater than at first supposed.

In the Second Division of the Twenty-third Corps the loss was thirty-four officers and 588 men killed, wounded and missing.

In the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, the loss was 49 officers and 1,191 men killed, wounded and missing.

In the Third Division of the Fourth Corps, 27 officers and 276 men were killed, wounded and missing.

A large proportion of the slightly wounded are in the hospitals.

The loss to residents living near the line of the two armies, is estimated at over half a million of dollars.

Gen. CHEATHAM, whose headquarters were at the residence of Mr. A. V. BROWN, was shelled out from there yesterday by our batteries. The residence is reported as completely destroyed.

On Sunday last, a small party of Confederates, about fifty in number, succeeded in crossing the Cumberland River, this side of the Shoals. Three of the number were captured and brought in yesterday. They claim that the whole party deserted from the rebel lines, and were making their way to their homes. Another prisoner was captured yesterday, and four deserters came into our lines to-day. The latter report that Gen. HOOD is about to make a movement of some sort.

Gen. COOPER's brigade, in its march from Johnsonville to Clarksville, was terribly harassed by guerrillas. Sixteen men of the Thirteenth Indiana were captured, thirteen killed and three wounded. One of the latter, left for dead, escaped, and reported the above facts.

The weather is very cold. About two inches of snow fell at Nashville yesterday and last night.

The river is five feet deep on the shoals, and rising.

The Latest from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The situation of affairs remains unchanged.

In front of the Fourth Corps not a shot was fired up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Since then some slight skirmishing has occurred.

Owing to the slippery state of the ground, the men find it impossible to move about.

The rebels can be plainly seen from the front of the Fourth Corps standing about their camp fires.

Hostilities may be said to have ceased on account of the bad weather.

Deserters who come in say that the rebels have strong intrenchments, with two rows of *chevaux de frese*, with wires stretched around to strengthen them.

Col. LOUIS JOHNSON, instead of Col. G. M. S. JOHNSON, commander of the Forty-fourth Colored Infantry, has received from the General-Commanding the highest praise for the manner in which he fought his troops at Mill Creek Station No. 2, having gallantly kept the enemy at bay for sixteen hours, and finally fought his way out, and reached Nashville with the loss of one hundred and fifteen men, killed and wounded.

No report has yet been heard from the gunboats which went down the river yesterday morning. No cannonading has been heard here since their departure.

The river is three feet deep on the shoals, and falling.

The Evacuation of Johnsonville—A Disorderly Retreat.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 8.

Prior to its evacuation, Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, was garrisoned by a brigade of colored troops. It appears that the retreat from that place was hasty and somewhat disorderly. A large amount of Government property was destroyed by our troops, and the march from the Tennessee River to Clarksville, on the Cumberland, was marked with great demoralization. The wagon train was loaded down with stores, plunder not worth the hauling, and negro women and children. The officers placed no restraint upon the actions of their men, and they were allowed to straggle, pillage, burn and destroy. We are informed that every house standing near the line of march was fired and burned to the ground. A guerrilla force hovered upon the rear and flanks of the brigade, and proved a great annoyance in the retreat. About forty of the black soldiers were killed and wounded by these partisan rangers. The officers took no precautions to keep off the enemy. In the confused straggle, the soldiers were bushwhacked by the wary enemy with the greatest ease. The brigade consisted of five regiments, and yet the troops were unable to protect their train. A number of the wagons were captured and burned by the guerrillas. Our officers ordered the destruction of a portion of the train to prevent it from falling into the hands of the bushwhackers. It is estimated that the destruction of private and Government property on the retreat will exceed a million dollars. If the facts are as they were related to us, the officer in command of the Colored Brigade should be held to a strict responsibility for the conduct of his men. There was no necessity for a panic-stricken, disorderly retreat, for, after leaving the Tennessee River, no enemy followed in pursuit, except a handful of mounted guerrillas. Gen. COOPER's brigade of white troops, which was cut off from the main army when Gen. THOMAS retreated from Franklin, has also arrived at Clarksville. For several days great fears were entertained for the safety of Gen. COOPER and his command. Both brigades were at Clarksville yesterday morning, making preparations to move up and join the main army at Nashville.

Affairs at Nashville.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

NASHVILLE, Saturday Evening, Dec. 3, 1864.

Everybody went to bed last night with the expectation of being roused from their slumbers at an early hour by the roar of artillery. But they were disappointed. The forenoon passed: 12, 1, 2 o'clock came, and still all was quiet on the Cumberland. A few moments afterward, however, an artillery firing commenced, which lasted till dark. It extended along the line from the left to right centre, chiefly in front of Gen. SMITH's corps, which occupies the right instead of the extreme left, as I reported yesterday.

There was a little skirmishing, but there were few casualties. It is confidently stated that the enemy will open the battle to-morrow morning. All our Generals were out in person examining the position on the right, where the enemy are heavily massed and where it is believed the great struggle will take place.

Col. JOHNSON, of the colored Forty-fourth regiment, came in this morning. He fought from 11 o'clock in the forenoon till 3 next morning. He had two hundred and seventy-five men when the train was attacked by the rebels. He made his way to a block house, in which thirty men were stationed, and disposed his forces around it. For sixteen hours the unequal fight was kept up. "Bravely they fought and well," and what ever be said of the conduct of this officer at Dalton, he nobly redeemed his reputation for personal courage in his long fight yesterday. From the position of the ground, it was impossible for the rebels to charge him without exposing themselves to a deadly fire, and as every one of our officers would have been shot and each of their men enslaved, had they been captured, they would have given the assailants a desperate reception had the attempt been made. The firing on them was entirely by artillery. They made one charge on a portion of the besiegers, and dismounted several of them. They lost in killed, wounded and captured nearly 100 men—about 80 wounded, and 20 killed and 20 captured. It will be remembered that Gen. THOMAS would not recognize the parole of these officers, as it was not in accordance with the cartel, but it is not likely that Gen. FORREST would have seen it in that light had he captured the new regiment. The old regiment is believed to be at Mobile, working on the fortifications.

A deserter who came within our lines yesterday informed the authorities that LEE had issued an address congratulating his men on their brilliant victory at Franklin, and assuring them that if they evinced the same devotion to their country and an equal courage, they would soon possess Nashville and its vast stores of supplies.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Sinking of the Florida—Admiral Porter's Fleet—Gen. Grant in Norfolk—Public Education in Eastern Virginia.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864.

The principal theme of conversation and comment both here and at Norfolk, is the mysterious sinking of the pirate *Florida*. The direct cause of the disaster is not generally known, and furthermore it perhaps never will be. All that can now be seen of the vessel is the tops of two masts which project from the water a short distance. That she has finally been disposed of is a matter which elicits the gratification of all loyal people among us. Very few trouble themselves as to the particulars of the sinking, it is sufficient for them that the hated craft has touched bottom.

The rebel editors seem to have been greatly exercised of late with regard to the movements of Admiral PORTER's fleet. What a pity for them that some good secesh friend cannot manage to obtain the coveted information and transmit the same across the lines. I will assure them, however, that the Admiral will favor their inquiring propensities in his own peculiar manner, when, in his own judgment, the proper time arrives.

For the past few days several of the larger vessels have been practicing their guns. As a general thing the shots are excellent, the target having been struck a number of times.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT was in Norfolk yesterday, and in the evening he visited the theatre, occupying, in company with other military dignitaries, one of the proscenium boxes. The performance had progressed through two acts before it was circulated among the audience that Gen. GRANT was present. At the conclusion of the piece three cheers were called for the hero, and given with emphatic will. The piece enacted on the occasion was the "Seven Sisters," and it is due to the manager, Mr. S. W. GLENN, to state that the entertainment was excellent in every respect. The house was crowded to excess, and several times during the evening the audience testified their hearty delight with rounds of applause.

Gen. BUTLER was in Norfolk on Monday. The object of his visit has not transpired, although it is thought by some to have reference to the establishment of a more complete school system. A general order has been issued detailing Post Chaplain CHAS. A. RAYMOND as Superintendent of Public Education in the District of Eastern Virginia, and directing the Provost-Marshal at Norfolk to cause the buildings heretofore appropriated to public schools to be put in order. All the white children between the ages of five and sixteen are required to attend school at least thirty hours each week, holidays excepted, and in case the parents have not the means of purchasing the proper books, the children will be supplied by the Government. All white boys under the age of ten, and all white female children, will be instructed by female teachers. A boys' school for children above that age will be established in Norfolk and Portsmouth, under the direction of a male teacher. The amount of salaries for the several teachers will be fixed in the future. It is made obligatory upon every parent to cause every child to attend school regularly. Children above the age of sixteen (16) and under the age of twenty (20) may, at their request or that of their parents or guardian, be admitted to the Public Schools upon the condition of good behavior, furnishing their own books, and paying such money as may be thought proper by the Superintendent, for their tuition.

There is no provision made for colored children in the order as they are already being educated through the humane benevolence of the charitable people of the North.

Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY, commanding the District of Eastern Virginia, is charged with the proper execution of the order, and as soon as the estimates for the necessary expenses of maintaining these schools can be prepared, he will cause an equal direct tax upon all the taxable property in the District to be benefitted thereby, to be levied, to reimburse the United States for the sums expended under the order, and to pay further expenses of this system of education.

There is nothing decisive as yet as to who will be the successful claimant or applicant to the Norfolk collectorship. A number of parties in town who were formerly in the custom house have caused their names to be presented to the proper authorities at Washington.

The steamer *Alliance*, which collided with the *Florida* on the night the latter was sunk, has gone North for repairs.

The transport *Constitution*, from Port Royal, called at this port at an early hour this morning. No news was gathered respecting the progress of the exchange of prisoners which will not be known to you before this dispatch reaches its destination.

WHIT.

The Gunboat General Grant.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.

The gunboat *General Grant* and steamship *Rapidan*, on a trial-trip from Boston to New-York, put into Newport last night.

"Raiding" in the Andersonville Prison.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF OUTRAGE AND ITS PUNISHMENT—SIX MEN HUNG.

From the Boston Journal.

We have received from Rev. J. M. CLARK, one of the delegates of the Christian Commission, the following particulars of the execution of the prisoners at Sumter Prison who were tried and condemned by their fellow-prisoners for robbery and murder. The statement is made by LEROY L. KEY, who acted as Chief of Police, and under whose direction the execution took place. He says:

When I arrived there were some 4,000 prisoners, but the number increased till in September there were from 32,000 to 35,000. In August and September the deaths were from 75 to 125 per day. For a time the prisoners treated each other decently, but there were some bad fellows among them. These bad men increased in number, and began a series of atrocious wrongs against their fellow-prisoners.

They would decoy men into their tents with the promise of a blanket or an extra ration, or something desirable, and then rob and plunder them, and all resistance was in vain, as they had the victim fully in their power, in their own tent.

2. They would go out in a body, and meeting a man in the street, would demand of him his money, or whatever he had. If he would not give it up, it was forced from him. If he resisted, they beat him so that he would die of his injuries. The Surgeon declared that not less than 75 men died from this cause alone.

3. Spotting a tent in the daytime, they would go out at night, five or six in number, enter the tent, and with a knife or razor threaten the victim till he "shelled out." Some men were thus severely wounded before they would "shell out."

4. Many men traded to make a little money to get an extra ration. These "raiders," going to these petty traders, inquired of them how they got along in their business, and then demanded of them a tax, saying "in two hours you must pay us $100, or more." If the man refused, they beat him.

These things run on and became worse and worse, until we could bear it no longer. "Raiders" numbered, about the 20th of June, 150 or 200, and it became absolutely necessary for the other prisoners to take some measures for defense; for the "raiders" swore that by the 4th of July they would have every cent in camp or kill the resisters.

Up to this time the Confederate authorities kept no order or discipline within the lines. I spoke to a few of my friends to organize a band of protectors against these raiders. We began to organize, and had proceeded to the formation of thirteen companies, with thirty men and a captain in each. Before the organization was complete, I was one day walking on the north side of the camp, when I saw ahead of me the chief of the raiders, and in pursuit of me five men on the "double quick," with knives in their hands. The chief slapped me on the shoulder and turned me round, saying to me, "I understand that you are getting up a band to clear out the Irish." I replied, "The report is false and you are mistaken." "Well, you are getting up a band for some purpose; what is it for, if not to clean out the Irish?" Meanwhile the five men closed around us, forming a ring around CURTIS and myself.

He again demanded to know the object of the band. Said I to him, boldly, "we are organizing a band to clean out the 'raiders,' and if you are one of them we intend to clean you out." They did not proceed to violence, but the leader put his knife into his left hand and with his right hand offered to shake hands with me. They then let me go. That night much raiding was done in the camp, and we heard in various quarters the cries of men, "help! murder!" The cook-house was on the outside of the camp, on the stream above, and men were detailed from the prisoners on parole of honor to do the cooking. All rations were drawn into the lines of the stockade in wagons—rations of corn-bread, a small piece of pork or beef; sometimes a pint of cooked beans to a man, not amounting in all to enough for one meal a day. Soup was probably allowed once a week, but we did not get it oftener than once in three weeks, and then it was nothing but a little grease on a chip.

The condition of the prisoners was somewhat relieved by the arrival of some men captured at Plymouth, who had just been paid off, and who brought into camp thousands of dollars. By trading and bartering round, most of the men got some of this money. I regard it as an act of merciful Providence that those men were captured and sent to Sumter Prison, for otherwise many more men must have died from starvation.

The day after CURTIS stopped me in the street, word came that no more rations would be sent into camp until we delivered up the raiders into the hands of the rebel authorities; for they had raided upon the wagons, and had stolen the rations belonging to a detachment on the south side of the camp. We then perfected the organization of our band, and commenced seeking for and arresting the raiders. We laid hold of 150 or 200 men, who were known to be engaged in raiding, and turned them over. Out of the number, the worst cases, twenty in all, were retained outside the camp under guard, and the rest returned within the stockade. The arrests within were continued, until the number of bad cases sent out was about 160. Capt. WERZ selected twenty-four Sergeants from those that knew most of the matters in dispute, and out of this number appointed twelve jurymen and a Judge-Advocate. The attorneys on both sides were appointed by the Judge-Advocate, whose name was PETER MCCOLLAR, of the Eighth Missouri.

The accused had a fair and and just trial, and eleven men were proved guilty, but the chief criminality laid upon six men, of whom CURTIS was the leader. These men were sentenced to be hung, and Gen. WINDER approved of the sentence, and ordered me to erect a scaffold and superintend the execution. I procured the lumber where I was directed, and with a detail of men erected the scaffold and made all ready. The time fixed for the execution was Monday, 4 o'clock P. M., July 11, 1864. When the men were brought in and turned over to us, Capt. WERZ took his guards outside and left the prisoners, the convicted criminals, in our charge. My guards were armed with a stout club, fastened to the right wrist by a cord. Six men were appointed executioners, and each took his stand upon the stage behind the criminal.

Most of the criminals were Roman Catholics, and a Priest came in to attend them. He requested us to have mercy upon the men, and earnestly plead for them; and after he had got through CURTIS asked me to spare him as he had never done me any harm. I told him it was not for me to pardon him, I was appointed to see that the men were hung; but if he had anything to say, I would hear his confession on the scaffold. Then he said he would not stand it, and made a break for the lines, and ran about the camp until he was recaptured. He was brought back perfectly exhausted.

While CURTIS was absent, the other criminals were taken on to the scaffold, and the ropes placed around their necks, the executioners standing behind them. Immediately after CURTIS was brough back, he was delivered to the executioner, and taken on to the scaffold likewise. No confessions were made, but the men disposed of their property, and CURTIS gave his watch to the priest, Father WHALEN.

A vast number of the 33,000 prisoners-of-war were assembled around the scaffold. At length the order was given to pull the trigger, when five of them swung off and met their death. One rope broke and the prisoner was injured by the fall. He was brought up again, the rope adjusted, and as the drop was disarranged he was pushed off and met his death.

This terrible example put an end to raiding, and the prisoners were no more troubled with the assaults and depredations of the high-handed scoundrels. There was, however, a large number of men who disapproved of the trial and execution, from whom trouble was anticipated, and it was feared that at the execution a crowd would arise and attempt to rescue the criminals. A stillness as of death pervaded, and it seemed as if the influence of a breath of wind would have let loose the sympathizers with the raiders, and prevented the execution. But the deed of terrible justice was triumphantly completed. The Chief of Police and executioners were immediately removed beyond the lines, and a new Chief of Police appointed.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.—Joliet, Illinois, was excited on Nov. 30, by the discovery of a determined and skillful effort to plunder the Joliet City Bank. The officers of the institution on opening the bank found that the burglars had been vigorously at work in the vault at LILLIE's chilled iron-safe but that they had failed in effecting an entrance. Upon the premises was found as complete and formidable set of tools as perhaps was ever used by burglars, consisting of two pointed heavy steel bars, about three feet long, a steel "jimmy," a ratchet drill, a hand-brace, with several peculiar shaped drills, which had been unsuccessfully used, a heavy blacksmith's sledge, chisels, &c.; also a quantity of powder and a coil of fuse. The powder had been used, but with no effect whatever upon the safe. The appearance of the safe, as well as the tools, showed they had been severely used.

Suspicion at once fell upon some fellows who had been lurking about town, and nineteen arrests were made, and the whole number lodged in jail. On the next day they were brought out for examination, an one of the number discharged.

BOY FATALLY INJURED BY A BLOODHOUND.—HENRY CAREY, ten years old, who resided at Gloucester, N. J., was attacked by a bloodhound, about a fortnight ago, and was so terribly injured that he died soon after. Accompanying the boy was a small dog, which attacked the savage animal and fought him desperately in defence of the child, but was terribly torn himself. The child was tossed about in the field for some time, spectators supposing it to be a dead animal till they discovered that it was a human being, when they went to the child's rescue. Both ears were torn off, and the scalp entirely taken from his head. The flesh was torn from his face, beside inflicting other injuries.—*Trenton Gazette.*

OUR WOUNDED AND SICK SOLDIERS.

VISITS AMONG ARMY HOSPITALS,

At Washington, on the Field, and here in New-York.

General Interest in the Wounded—Their Numbers—Scenes at First Fredericksburgh—Return to Washington Hospitals—Campbell, Patent-Office, Armory-square and Others—Case of a Pennsylvania Soldier—Scenes After Chancellorsville—The Wounded Arriving at Night—June, July, &c., 1863—Death of a New-York Soldier—Winter of 1863-4 at Culpepper and Brandy Station—Return Again to Washington—Picture of One of the Great Government Hospitals—Spring and Summer of 1864—Wounded from Wilderness, Spottsylvania, &c.—Assistance from Home—Characteristic Scene in a Ward—Fall of 1864—Hospitals in New-York and Brooklyn—Government Always Ready and Liberal to Care for Wounded—Forms of Wounds and Diseases—Human Sympathy as a Medical Agent—The Army Surgeons, &c., &c.

As this tremendous war goes on, the public interest becomes more general and gathers more and more closely about the wounded, the sick, the great Government Hospitals, the Surgeons, and all appertaining to the medical department of the army. Up to the date of this writing, (Dec. 9, 1864,) there have been, as I estimate, near 400,000 cases under treatment, and there are today, probably, taking the whole service of the United States, 200,000, or an approximation to that number, on the doctors' lists. Half of these are comparatively slight ailments or hurts. Every family has directly or indirectly some representative among this vast army of the wounded and sick.

The following sketch is made to gratify the general interest in this field of the war, and also for a few special persons through whose means alone I have aided the men. It extends over a period of two years, coming down to the present hour, and exhibits the army hospitals at Washington, the camp hospitals in the field, &c. A very few cases are given as specimens of thousands. The account may be relied upon as faithful, though rapidly thrown together. It will put the reader in as direct contact as may be, with scenes, sights, and cases of these immense hospitals. As will be seen, it begins back two years since, at a very gloomy period of the contest.

CAMP HOSPITALS, FREDERICKSBURGH, NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.

Began my visits (Dec. 21, 1862,) among the camp hospitals in Army of the Potomac, under Gen. BURNSIDE. Spent a good part of the day in a large brick mansion, on the banks of the Rappahannock, immediately opposite Fredericksburgh. It is used as a hospital since the battle, and seems to have received only the worst cases. Out doors, at the foot of a tree, within ten yards of the front of the house, I notice a heap of amputated feet, legs, arms, hands, &c., about a load for a one-horse cart. Several dead bodies lie near, each covered with its brown woolen blanket. In the door-yard, toward the river, are fresh graves mostly of officers, their names on pieces of barrel-staves or broken board, stuck in the dirt. (Most of these bodies were subsequently taken up and transported North to their friends.)

The house is quite crowded, everything impromptu, no system, all bad enough, but I have no doubt the best that can be done; all the wounds pretty bad, some frightful, the men in their old clothes, unclean and bloody. Some of the wounded are rebel officers, prisoners. One, a Mississippian—a Captain—hit badly in leg, I talked with some time; he asked me for papers which I gave him. (I saw him three months afterward in Washington, with leg amputated, doing well.)

I went through the rooms, down stairs and up. Some of the men were dying. I had nothing to give at that visit, but wrote a few letters to folks home, mothers, &c. Also talked to three or four, who seemed most susceptible to it, and needing it.

DEC. 22 TO 31.—Am among the regimental, brigade and division hospitals somewhat. Few at home realize that these are merely tents, and sometimes very poor ones, the wounded lying on the ground, lucky if their blanket is spread on a layer of pine or hemlock twigs, or some leaves. No cots; seldom even a mattress on the ground. It is pretty cold. I go around from one case to another. I do not see that I can do any good, but I cannot leave them. Once in a while some youngster holds on to me convulsively, and I do what I can for him; at any rate, stop with him and sit near him for hours, if he wishes it.

Beside the hospitals, I also go occasionally on long tours through the camps, talking with the men, &c. Sometimes at night among the groups around the fires, in their shebang inclosures of bushes. I soon get acquainted anywhere in camp, with officers or men, and am always well used. Sometimes I go down on picket with the regiments I know best.

As to rations, the army here at present seems to be tolerably well supplied, and the men have enough, such as it is. Most of the regiments lodge in the flimsy little shelter tents. A few have built themselves huts of logs and mud, with fire-places.

I might give a long list of special cases, interesting items of the wounded men here, but have not space.

VIA AQUIA CREEK, UP THE POTOMAC.

Left Falmouth, January, 1863, by Aquia Creek Railroad, and so on Government steamer up the Potomac. Many wounded were with us on cars and boat. The cars were just common platform ones. The railroad journey of ten or twelve miles was made mostly before sunrise. The soldiers guarding the road came out from their tents or shebangs of bushes with rumpled hair and half-awake look. Those on duty were walking their posts, some on banks over us, others down far below the level of the track. I saw large cavalry camps off the road. At Aquia Creek Landing were numbers of wounded going North. While I waited some three hours, I went around among them. Several wanted word sent home to parents, brothers, wives, &c., which I did for them, (by mail the next day from Washington.) On the boat I had my hands full. One poor fellow died going up.

COMMENCE WITH WASHINGTON HOSPITALS.

Am now (January, February, &c., 1863,) in and around Washington, daily visiting the hospitals. Am much in Campbell, Patent Office, Eighth-street, H-street, Armory-square and others. Am now able to do a little good, having money, (as almoner of others home) and getting experience.

I would like to give lists of cases, for there is no end to the interesting ones, but it is impossible without making a large volume, or rather several volumes. I must, therefore, let one or two days' visits, at this time, suffice as specimens of scores and hundreds of subsequent ones, through the ensuing Spring, Summer and Fall, and indeed, down to the present week.

SPECIMENS OF HOSPITAL VISITS.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25.—Afternoon and till 9 in the evening, visited Campbell Hospital; attended specially to one case in Ward 1, very sick with pleurisy and typhoid fever, young man, farmer's son; D. F. RUSSELL, Company E, Sixtieth New-York; downhearted and feeble; a long time before he would take any interest; soothed and cheered him gently; wrote a letter home to his mother, in Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., at his request; gave him some fruit and one or two other gifts; enveloped and directed his letter, &c. Then went thoroughly through Ward 6; observed every case in the ward, (without, I think, missing one;) found some cases I thought needed little sums of money; supplied them; (sums of perhaps 30, 25, 20 or 15 cents;) distributed a pretty bountiful supply of cheerful reading matter, and gave perhaps from twenty to thirty persons, each one some little gift, such as oranges, apples, sweet crackers, figs, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, Jan. 29.—Devoted the main part of the day, from 11 to 3:30 o'clock, to Armory Square Hospital; went pretty thoroughly through Wards F, G, H and I; some 50 cases in each ward. In Ward F supplied the men throughout with writing paper and a stamped envelope each; also some cheerful reading matter; distributed in small portions, about half of it in this ward, to proper subjects, a large jar of first-rate preserved berries; also other small gifts. In Wards G, H and I, found several cases I thought good subjects for small sums of money, which I furnished in each case. The poor wounded men often come up dead broke, and it helps their spirits to have even the small sum I give them. My paper and envelopes all gone, but distributed a good lot of amusing reading matter; also, as I thought judicious, tobacco, oranges, apples, &c. Some very interesting cases in Ward I; CHARLES MILLER, bed No. 19, Company D, Fifty-third Pennsylvania, is only 16 years of age, very bright, courageous boy, left leg amputated below the knee; next bed below him, young lad very sick; gave the two each appropriate gifts; in the bed above, also amputation of the left leg; gave him part of a jar of raspberries; bed No. 1, this ward, gave a small sum; also to a soldier on crutches, sitting on his bed near.

Evening, same day, went to see D. F. R., Campbell Hospital, before above alluded to; found him remarkably changed for the better; up and dressed, (quite a triumph; he afterward got well and went back to his regiment.) Distributed in the wards a quantity of note paper, and 40 or 50 mostly paid envelopes, of which the men were much in need; also a four-pound bag of ginger-snaps bought at a baker's in Seventh-street.

FIFTY HOURS LEFT WOUNDED ON THE FIELD.

Here is a case of a soldier I found among the crowded cots in the Patent Office—(they have removed most of the men of late and broken up that hospital.) He likes to have some one to talk to, and we will listen to him. He got badly wounded in the leg and side at Fredericksburgh that eventful Saturday, 13th of December. He lay the succeeding two days and nights helpless on the field, between the city and those grim batteries, for his company and regiment had been compelled to leave him to his fate. To make matters worse, he lay with his head slightly down hill, and could not help himself. At the end of some fifty hours he was brought off, with other wounded, under a flag of truce.

We ask him how the rebels treated him during those two days and nights within reach of them—whether they came to him—whether they abused him? He answers that several of the rebels, soldiers and others, came to him, at one time and another. A couple of them, who were together, spoke roughly and sarcastically, but did no act. One middle-aged man, however, who seemed to be moving around the field, among the dead and wounded, for benevolent purposes, came to him in a way he will never forget. This man treated our soldier kindly, bound up his wounds, cheered him, gave him a couple of biscuits, gave him a drink of whisky and water; asked him if he could eat some beef. This good secesh, however, did not change our soldier's position, for it might have caused the blood to burst from the wounds where they were clotted and stagnated. Our soldier is from Pennsylvania; has had a pretty severe time; the wounds proved to be bad ones. But he retains a good heart, and is at present on the gain.

It is not uncommon for the men to remain on the field this way, one, two, or even four or five days.

METHOD OF VISITS, ENLIVENING, ETC.

I continue among the hospitals during March, April, &c., without intermission. My custom is to go through a ward, or collection of wards, endeavoring to give some trifle to each, without missing any. Even a sweet biscuit, a sheet of paper, or a passing word of friendliness, or but a look or nod, if no more. In this way I go through large numbers, without delaying, yet do not hurry. I find out the general mood of the ward at the time; sometimes see that there is a heavy weight of listlessness prevailing, and the whole ward wants cheering up. I, perhaps, read to the men, to break the spell; calling them around me, careful to sit away from the cot of any one who is very bad with sickness or wounds. Also, I find out, by going through in this way, the cases that need special attention, and can then devote proper time to them. Of course, I am very cautious among the patients, in giving them food. I always confer with the doctor, or find out from the nurse or ward-master, about a new case. But I soon get sufficiently familiar with what is to be avoided, and learn also to judge almost intuitively what is best.

WRITING LETTERS BY THE BEDSIDE.

I do a good deal of this, of course, writing all kinds, including love-letters. Many sick and wounded soldiers have not written home to parents, brothers, sisters, and even wives, for one reason or another, for a long, long time. Some are poor writers, some cannot get paper and envelopes; many have an aversion to writing because they dread to worry the folks at home—the facts about them are so sad to tell. I always encourage the men to write, and promptly write for them.

AFTER CHANCELLORSVILLE.

As I write this, in May, 1863, the wounded have begun to arrive from HOOKER's command from bloody Chancellorsville. I was down among the first arrivals. The men in charge of them told me the bad cases were yet to come. If that is so I pity them, for these are bad enough. You ought to see the scene of the wounded arriving at the landing here foot of Sixth-street at night. Two boatloads came about half past seven last night. A little after eight, it rained a long and violent shower. The poor, pale, helpless soldiers had been debarked, and lay around on the wharf and neighborhood anywhere. The rain was, probably, grateful to them; at any rate they were exposed to it.

The few torches light up the spectacle. All around on the wharf, on the ground, out on side places, &c.,

the men are lying on blankets, old quilts, &c., with the bloody rags bound round heads, arms, legs, &c. The attendants are few, and at night few outsiders also,—only a few hard-worked transportation men and drivers. (The wounded are getting to be common, and people grow callous.) The men, whatever their condition, lie there, and patiently wait till their turn comes to be taken up. Near by the ambulances are now arriving in clusters, and one after another is called to back up and take its load. Extreme cases are sent off on stretchers. The men generally make little or no ado, whatever their sufferings. A few groans that cannot be repressed, and occasionally a scream of pain as they lift a man into the ambulance.

To-day, as I write, hundreds more are expected; and to-morrow and the next day more, and so on for many days.

JUNE, JULY, ETC.—THE HOSPITALS FULL.

The soldiers are nearly all young men, and far more American than is generally supposed—I should say nine-tenths are native born. Among the arrivals from Chancellorsville I find a large proportion of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois men. As usual, there are all sorts of wounds. Some of the men are fearfully burnt from the explosion of artillery caissons. One ward has a long row of officers, some with ugly hurts. Yesterday was, perhaps, worse than usual. Amputations are going on—the attendants are dressing wounds. As you pass by you must be on your guard where you look. I saw, the other day, a gentleman, a visitor, apparently from curiosity, in one of the wards, stop and turn a moment to look at an awful wound they were probing, &c. He turned pale, and in a moment more he had fainted away and fallen on the floor.

I buy, during the hot weather, boxes of oranges from time to time, and distribute them among the men; also preserved peaches and other fruits. Also lemons and sugar, for lemonade. Tobacco is also much in demand. Large numbers of the men come up, as usual, without a cent of money. Through the assistance of friends in Brooklyn and Boston, I am again able to help many of those that fall in my way. It is only a small sum in each case, but it is much to them. As before, I go around daily and talk with the men, to cheer them up.

My note books are full of memoranda of the cases of this Summer, and the wounded from Chancellorsville, but space forbids my transcribing them.

AMBULANCE PROCESSION.

As I sit writing this paragraph, (sundown, Thursday, June 25,) I see a train of about thirty huge four-horse wagons, used as ambulances, filled with wounded, passing up Fourteenth-street, on their way, probably, to Columbian, Carver and Mount Pleasant Hospitals. This is the way the men come in now, seldom in small numbers, but almost always in these long, sad processions. Through the past Winter, while our army lay opposite Fredericksburgh, the like strings of ambulances were of frequent occurrence along Seventh-street, passing slowly up from the steamboat wharf, from Aquia Creek.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORK SOLDIER.

This afternoon, July 22, 1863, I spent a long time with a young man I have been with considerable, named **Oscar F. Wilber**, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New-York, low with chronic diarrhœa, and a bad wound also. He asked me to read him a chapter in the New Testament. I complied, and asked him what I should read. He said: "Make your own choice." I opened at the close of one of the first books of the Evangelists, and read the chapters describing the latter hours of Christ and the scenes at the crucifixion. The poor, wasted young man asked me to read the following chapter also, how Christ rose again. I read very slowly, for **Oscar** was feeble. It pleased him very much, yet the tears were in his eyes. He asked me if I enjoyed religion. I said: "Perhaps not, my dear, in the way you mean, and yet, may-be, it is the same thing." He said: "It is my chief reliance." He talked of death, and said he did not fear it. I said: "Why, **Oscar**, don't you think you will get well?" He said: "I may, but it is not probable." He spoke calmly of his condition. The wound was very bad; it discharged much. Then the diarrhœa had prostrated him, and I felt that he was even then the same as dying. He behaved very manly and affectionate. The kiss I gave him as I was about leaving, he returned fourfold. He gave me his mother's address, Mrs. **Sally D. Wilber**, Alleghany Post-office, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. I had several such interviews with him. He died a few days after the one just described.

VISITS CONTINUED—HOSPITAL WISDOM.

August, September, October, &c.—I continue among the hospitals in the same manner, getting still more experience, and daily and nightly meeting with most interesting cases. Through the winter of 1863–4, the same. The work of the Army Hospital Visitor is indeed a trade, an art, requiring both experience and natural gifts, and the greatest judgment. A large number of the visitors to the hospitals do no good at all, while many do harm. The surgeons have great trouble from them. Some visitors go from curiosity—as to a show of animals. Others give the men improper things. Then there are always some poor fellows in the crises of sickness or wounds, that imperatively need perfect quiet—not to be talked to by strangers. Few realize that it is not the mere giving of gifts that does good: it is the proper adaptation. Nothing is of any avail among the soldiers except conscientious personal investigation of cases, each one for itself; with sharp, critical faculties, but in the fullest spirit of human sympathy and boundless love. The men feel such love, always, more than anything else. I have met very few persons who realize the importance of humoring the yearnings for love and friendship of these American young men, prostrated by sickness and wounds.

CULPEPPER AND BRANDY STATION.

February, 1864.—I am down at Culpepper and Brandy Station, among the camps of the First, Second and Third Corps, and going through the division hospitals. The condition of the camps here this Winter is immensely improved from last Winter near Falmouth. All the army is now in huts of logs and mud, with fireplaces; and the food is plentiful and tolerably good. In the camp hospitals I find diarrhœa more and more prevalent, and in chronic form. It is at present the great disease of the army. I think the doctors generally give too much medicine, oftener making things worse. Then they hold on to the cases in camp too long. When the disease is almost fixed beyond remedy, they send it up to Washington. Alas! how many such wrecks have I seen landed from boat and railroad, and deposited in the Washington hospitals, mostly but to linger awhile and die, after being kept at the front too long.

The hospitals in front, this Winter, are also much improved. The men have cots and often wooden floors, and the tents are well warmed.

MARCH AND APRIL, 1864.

Back again in Washington. They are breaking up the camp hospitals in **Meade's** army, preparing for a move. As I write this in March, there are all the signs. Yesterday and last night the sick were arriving here in long trains, all day and night. I was among the new comers most of the night. One train of a thousand came into the depot, and others followed. The ambulances were going all night, distributing them to the various hospitals here. When they come in, some literally in a dying condition, you may well imagine it is a lamentable sight. I hardly know which is worse, to see the wounded after a battle, or these wasted wrecks.

I remain in capital health and strength, and go every day, as before, among the men, in my own way, enjoying my life and occupation more than I can tell.

SPECIMEN OF THE ARMY HOSPITALS NOW IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

There are thirty or forty of them. I am in the habit of going to all, and to Fairfax Seminary, Alexandria, and over Long Bridge to the great Convalescent Camp, &c. As a specimen of almost any one of these hospitals, fancy to yourself a space of three to twenty acres of ground, on which are grouped ten or twelve very large wooden barracks, with, perhaps, a dozen or twenty, and sometimes more than that number, of small buildings, capable altogether of accommodating from five hundred to a thousand or fifteen hundred persons. Sometimes these large wooden barracks or wards, each of them, perhaps, from a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet long, are ranged in a straight row, evenly fronting the street; others are planned so as to form an immense V; and others again are ranged around a hollow square. They make altogether a huge cluster, with the additional tents, extra wards for contagious diseases, guard-houses, sutler's stores, chaplain's house, &c. In the middle will probably be an edifice devoted to the offices of the Surgeon in Charge, and the ward Surgeons, principal attaches, clerks, &c. Then around this centre radiate or are gathered the wards for the wounded and sick.

These wards are either lettered alphabetically, Ward G, Ward K, or else numerically, 1, 2, 3, &c. Each has its Ward Surgeon and corps of nurses. Of course, there is, in the aggregate, quite a muster of employes, and over all the Surgeon in Charge. Any one of these hospitals is a little city in itself. Take, for instance, the Carver Hospital, out a couple of miles, on a hill, northern part of Fourteenth-street. It has more inmates than an ordinary country town. The same with the Lincoln Hospital, east of the Capitol, or the Finley Hospital, on high grounds northeast of the city; both large establishments. Armory-square Hospital, under Dr. **Bliss**, in Seventh-street, (one of the best anywhere,) is also temporarily enlarged this Summer, with additional tents, sheds, &c. It must have nearly a hundred tents, wards, sheds, and structures of one kind and another. The worst cases are always to be found here.

A wanderer like me about Washington, pauses on some high land which commands the sweep of the city, (one never tires of the noble and ample views presented here, in the generally fine, soft, peculiar air and light,) and has his eyes attracted by these white clusters of barracks in almost every direction. They make a great show in the landscape, and I often use them as landmarks.

Some of these clusters are very full of inmates. Counting the whole, with the convalescent camps, (whose inmates are often worse off than the sick in the hospitals,) they have numbered, in this quarter and just down the Potomac, as high as fifty thousand invalid, disabled, or sick and dying men.

WOUNDED FROM WILDERNESS, SPOTTSYLVANIA, ETC.

My sketch has already filled up so much room that I shall have to omit any detailed account of the wounded of May and June, 1864, from the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, etc. That would be a long history in itself. The arrivals, the numbers, and the severity of the wounds, outvied anything that we had seen before. For days and weeks the melancholy tide set in upon us. The weather was very hot; the wounded had been delayed in coming, and much neglected. Very many of the wounds had worms in them. An unusual proportion mortified. It was among these that, for the first time in my life, I began to be prostrated with real sickness, and was, before the close of the Summer, imperatively ordered North by the physicians, to recuperate and have an entire change of air.

LAMENTABLE DEFICIENCIES AFTER HEAVY BATTLES

What I know of first Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, &c., makes clear to me that there has been, and is yet, a total lack of science in elastic adaptation to the needs of the wounded, after a battle. The hospitals are long afterward filled with proofs of this.

I have seen many battles, their results, but never one where there was not, during the first few days, an unaccountable and almost total deficiency of everything for the wounded, appropriate sustenance—nursing, cleansing, medicines, stores, &c. (I do not say surgical attendance, because the surgeons cannot do more than human endurance permits.) Whatever pleasant accounts there may be in the papers of the North, this is the actual fact. No thorough previous preparation, no system, no foresight, no genius. Always plenty of stores, no doubt, but always miles away; never where they are needed, and never the proper application. Of all harrowing experiences, none is greater than that of the days following a heavy battle. Scores, hundreds of the noblest young men on earth, uncomplaining, lie helpless, mangled, faint, alone, and so bleed to death, or die from exhaustion, either actually untouched at all, or with merely the laying of them down and leaving them, when there ought to be means provided to save them.

ASSISTANCE—MORE ABOUT HOSPITAL VISITING AS AN ART.

The reader has doubtless inferred the fact that my visits among the wounded and sick have been as an Independent Missionary, in my own style, and not as agent of any commission. Several noble women and men of Brooklyn, Boston, Salem and Providence have voluntarily supplied funds at times. I only wish they could see a tithe of the actual work performed by their generous and benevolent assistance, among those suffering men.

He who goes among the soldiers with gifts, &c., must beware how he proceeds. It is much more of an art than one would imagine. They are not charity-patients, but American young men, of pride and independence. The spirit in which you treat them, and bestow your donations, is just as important as the gifts themselves; sometimes more so. Then there is continual discrimination necessary. Each case requires some peculiar adaptation to itself. It is very important to slight nobody—not a single case. Some hospital visitors, especially the women, pick out the handsomest looking soldiers, or have a few for their pets. Of course some will attract you more than others, and some will need more attention than others; but be careful not to ignore any patient. A word, a friendly turn of the eye, or touch of the hand in passing, if nothing more.

ICE-CREAM TREAT.

One hot day toward the middle of June I gave the inmates of Carver Hospital a general ice-cream treat, purchasing a large quantity, and going around personally through the wards to see to its distribution.

CHARACTERISTIC SCENE IN A WARD.

It is Sunday afternoon, (middle of Summer, 1864,) hot and oppressive, and very silent through the ward. I am taking care of a critical case, now lying in a half lethargy. Near where I sit is a suffering rebel, from the Eighth Louisiana; his name is **Irving**. He has been here a long time, badly wounded, and lately had his leg amputated. It is not doing very well. Right opposite me is a sick soldier boy, laid down with his clothes on, sleeping, looking much wasted, his pallid face on his arm. I see by the yellow trimming on his jacket that he is a cavalry boy. He looks so handsome as he sleeps, one must needs go nearer to him. I step softly over, and find by his card that he is named **Wm. Cone**, of the First Maine Cavalry, and his folks live in Skowhegan.

DEATH OF A CASE FROM SECOND BULL RUN.

Well, poor **John Mahay** is dead. He died yesterday. His was a painful and lingering case. I have been with him at times for the past fifteen months. He belonged to Company A, One Hundred and First New-York, and was shot through the lower region of the abdomen at second Bull Run, August, 1862. One scene at his bedside will suffice for the agonies of nearly two years. The bladder had been perforated by a bullet going entirely through him. Not long since I sat a good part of the morning by his bedside, Ward E, Armory-square. The water ran out of his eyes from the intense pain, and the muscles of his face were distorted, but he uttered nothing except a low groan now and then. Hot moist cloths were applied, and relieved him somewhat. Poor **Mahay**, a mere boy in age, but old in misfortune. He never knew the love of parents, was placed in his infancy in one of the New-York charitable institutions, and subsequently bound out to a tyrannical master in Sullivan County, (the scars of whose cowhide and club remained yet on his back.) His wound here was a most disagreeable one, for he was a gentle, cleanly, and affectionate boy. He found friends in his hospital life, and, indeed, was a universal favorite. He had quite a funeral ceremony.

CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Through Fourteenth-street to the river, and then over the Long Bridge, and some three miles beyond, is the huge collection called the Convalescent Camp. It is a respectable sized army in itself, for these hospitals, tents, sheds, &c., at times contain from five to ten thousand men. Of course, there are continual changes. Large squads are sent off to their regiments or elsewhere, and new men received. Sometimes I found large numbers of paroled returned prisoners here.

LATTER PART OF 1864 IN NEW-YORK.

During October, November and December, 1864, I have visited the military hospitals about New-York City; but have not room in this article to describe these visits.

I have lately been (Nov. 25) in the Central Park Hospital, near One Hundred and Fourth-street. It seems to be a well-managed institution.

During September, and previously, went many times to the Brooklyn City Hospital, in Raymond-street, where I found (taken in by contract) a number of wounded and sick from the army. Most of the men were badly off, and without a cent of money, many wanting tobacco. I supplied them, and a few special cases with delicacies, also repeatedly with letter-paper, stamps, envelopes, &c., writing the addresses myself plainly, (a pleased crowd gathering around me, as I directed for each one in turn.) This Brooklyn hospital is a bad place for soldiers, or anybody else. Cleanliness, proper nursing, watching &c., are more deficient than in any hospital I know. For dinner on Sundays, I invariably found nothing but rice and molasses. The men all speak well of Drs. **Yale** and **Kissam** for kindness, patience, &c., and I think, from what I saw, they are also skillful young medical men. But in its management otherwise, this is the poorest hospital I have yet been in, out of many hundreds.

HOSPITAL, ASYLUM, ETC., AT FLATBUSH, L. I.

Among places, apart from soldiers', visited lately, (Dec. 7,) I must specially mention the great Brooklyn General Hospital and other public institutions at Flatbush, including the extensive Lunatic Asylum, under charge of Drs. **Chapin** and **Reynolds**. Of the latter (and I presume I might include these county establishments generally) I have deliberately to put on record about the profoundest satisfaction with professional capacity, completeness of house arrangements to ends required, and the right vital spirit animating all, that I have yet found in any public curative institution among civilians.

READING, INTERESTING THE MEN, ETC.

In Washington, in camp, and everywhere, I was in the habit of reading to the men. They were very fond of it, and liked declamatory poetical pieces. Miles O'Reilly's pieces were also great favorites. I have had many happy evenings with the men. We would gather in a large group by ourselves, after supper, and spend the time in such readings, or in talking, and occasionally by an amusing game called the game of Twenty Questions.

WOMEN NURSES.

Middle-aged women and mothers of families are best. I am compelled to say young ladies, however refined, educated and benevolent, do not succeed as army nurses, though their motives are noble; neither do the Catholic nuns, among these home-born American young men. Mothers, full of motherly feeling, and however illiterate, but bringing reminiscences of home, and with the magnetic touch of hands, are the true women nurses. Many of the wounded are between 15 and 20 years of age.

GOVERNMENT CARE FOR WOUNDED.

I should say that the Government, from my observation, is always full of anxiety and liberality toward the sick and wounded. The system in operation in the permanent hospitals is good, and the money flows without stint. But the details have to be left to hundreds and thousands of subordinates and officials. Among these, laziness, heartlessness, gouging and incompetency are more or less prevalent. Still, I consider the permanent hospitals, generally, well conducted.

LITTLE GIFTS OF MONEY.

A very large proportion of the wounded come up from the front without a cent of money in their pockets. I soon discovered that it was about the best thing I could do, to raise their spirits and show them that somebody cared for them, and practically felt a fatherly or brotherly interest in them, to give them small sums, in such cases, using tact and discretion about it.

WOUNDS AND DISEASES.

A large majority of the wounds are in the arms and legs. But there is every kind of wound in every part of the body. I should say of the sick, from my experience in the hospitals, that the prevailing maladies are typhoid fever and the camp fevers generally, diarrhœa, catarrhal affections and bronchitis, rheumatism and pneumonia. These forms of sickness lead, all the rest follow. There are twice as many sick as there are wounded. The deaths range from six to ten per cent of those under treatment.

SURGEONS, THE YOUNG MEN.

I must bear my most emphatic testimony to the zeal, manliness, and professional spirit and capacity, generally prevailing among the surgeons, many of them young men, in the hospitals and the army. I will not say much about the exceptions, for they are few; (but I have met some of those few, and very foolish and airish they were.) I never ceased to find the best young men, and the hardest and most disinterested workers, among these surgeons, in the hospitals. They are full of genius, too. I have seen many hundreds of them, and this is my testimony.

AMOUNT OF THE TWO YEARS' VISITS.

During my two years in the hospitals and upon the field, I have made over 600 visits, and have been, as I estimate, among from 80,000 to 100,000 of the wounded and sick, as sustainer of spirit and body in some slight degree, in their time of need. These visits varied from an hour or two, to all day or night; for with dear or critical cases I watched all night. Sometimes I took up my quarters in the hospital, and slept or watched there several nights in succession. I may add that I am now just resuming my occupation in the hospitals and camps for the winter of 1864–5, and probably to continue the seasons ensuing.

HUMAN MAGNETISM AS A MEDICAL AGENT.

To many of the wounded and sick, especially the youngsters, there is something in personal love, caresses and the magnetic flood of sympathy and friendship, that does, in its way, more good than all the medicine in the world. I have spoken of my regular gifts of delicacies, money, tobacco, special articles of food, nick-nacks, &c., &c. But I steadily found more and more, that I could help and turn the balance in favor of cure, by the means here alluded to, in a curiously large proportion of cases. The American soldier is full of affection, and the yearning for affection. And it comes wonderfully grateful to him to have this yearning gratified when he is laid up with painful wounds or illness, far away from home, among strangers. Many will think this merely sentimentalism, but I know it is the most solid of facts. I believe that even the moving around among the men, or through the ward, of a hearty, healthy, clean, strong, generous-souled person, man or woman, full of humanity and love, sending out invisible, constant currents thereof, does immense good to the sick and wounded.

CONCLUSION.

To those who might be interested in knowing it, I must add, in conclusion, that I have tried to do justice to all the suffering that fell in my way. While I have been with wounded and sick in thousands of cases from the New-England States, and from New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and from Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and the Western States, I have been with more or less from all the States North and South, without exception. I have been with many from the border States, especially from Maryland and Virginia, and found far more Union Southerners than is supposed. I have been with many rebel officers and men among our wounded, and given them always what I had, and tried to cheer them the same as any. I have been among the army teamsters considerably, and indeed always find myself drawn to them. Among the black soldiers, wounded or sick, and in the contraband camps, I also took my way whenever in their neighborhood, and did what I could for them.

WALT WHITMAN.

— A new novel, by the author of *Court Life in Naples*, will be published during the season.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

Thanksgiving Day in Nashville—Churches, and Who Attend—Soldiers' Thanksgiving Dinner—Quartermaster Irvin's Proclamation—How Order Reigns in Nashville—The Louisville Journal—The Shadows of Great Coming Events.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864.

In the brightness of the day and the genial softness of the weather, the great Thanksgiving anniversary just past was an exact copy of its predecessor of last year. The bells rang out their usual invitations to citizens and soldiers to gather where the vow might be performed, and public thanks rendered to Him whose mercy has loaded the land with good gifts, in spite of war's alarms and desolations, made the mountain of our safety to stand still strong, and opened for the future brighter prospects than have cheered the national heart at any time since the rebellion began.

Several of the churches were well filled with earnest and attentive worshipers. The soldiers greatly outnumbered the citizens in attendance, as has always been the case since Nashville became occupied by the Union troops. The people of Nashville do not take kindly or cordially yet to services conducted by Union preachers. Their own preachers, before the evacuation of the city, were, many of them, at least, the most vehement and venomous of all enemies of the North, and the influence of their counsel and teaching, urged home with all the force of religious sanction, is not easily undermined. Many of those religiously taught to hate the Union, remain here, and have taken the oath of allegiance, but scrupulously shun, for the most part, churches where the Union element has come to be strongly infused. There are a few churches which have remained open during all the rebellion, and exempted from hospital use, have continued to offer facilities for worship to the former faithful, who will be found there, if anywhere within church doors. The rebellion, however, has debauched the religious sentiment, as it has the political. Scores and hundreds of churches in this war-scathed region have been broken up, and their people scattered abroad. Multitudes, who, before the rebellion, were esteemed good christian people, fail to go to church at all, though they are thrown, many of them, within easy access of the worshiping assembly. They allege the unrest, suffering and sorrow which the war has occasioned, as ground for neglecting what, in other times, they prized and enjoyed. The rebellion has proved, in truth, a frightful source of woes, civil, social, religious, individual, to all who have had part or lot in procuring it. It is sad that so many innocent must suffer with the guilty. But what great war, springing from lust of supremacy or empire, and spreading desolation over smiling countries, has ever limited its bloody inflictions to the heads of the guilty alone?

The hospitals in Nashville, all of which are now full, from the breaking up of the hospitals south of Chattanooga, consequent upon the operations of **Sherman**, enjoyed a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner. The liberal provision made for the solders, by the enterprising home folk, reached even here. Grateful memories of home and absent friends deepened the pleasure with which the thousands of war-worn and suffering enjoyed the good things provided for them. How slight is the trouble, how trifling the outlay to procure a feast like this, compared with the amount of pleasure given, of gratitude awakened, of strength for present suffering and future toils, and sacrifices imparted. The country owes the soldier more than ever it can repay him. All kindly acts, showing him to have a warm place in the hearts of the people, make him wear his harness lightly, and nerve his arm for the blows that bring success.

Quartermaster C. H. **Irvin**, who is in charge of the corrals, public animals, workshops, &c., issued a proclamation through the papers, giving all the employes of his department "a general holiday," to use Gov. **Seymour's** words, on Thanksgiving Day. They were enjoined, moreover, to observe the day in a manner becoming its august design. Not many of them, I doubt, swerved much in *their* observance, from the strict idea contained in the word "holiday." Ten thousand men, belonging to this single department, enjoyed liberty from labor on this day. From this number, an idea may be formed of the hosts of men employed in the whole Quartermaster Department, having headquarters in the city. The importance of this department is immense, its never-ceasing activity prodigious. The details of its many hundred operations, furnish ample materials for another "war picture," which should your army correspondent here fail to undertake, I may be tempted to try my own hand upon presently. On every unoccupied spot in and about the city, rough and unadorned, but commodious and adapted structures are constantly going up, with Aladdin-palace-like rapidity, all bearing the coinage of the Quartermaster's mint. A waggish fellow remarked the other day, that one-half the Quartermasters' men are all the time busy building houses for the other half to occupy. "Military necessity" certainly has a tremendous maw, whose demands seem insatiable. It could not well be otherwise, situated as Nashville is, and has been since the beginning of 1862. It is well that the sources keeping Uncle Samuel's purse plethoric, are copious still, if not inexhaustible. While the popular spirit, temper, and will, remain as the late election has, on a grand scale, demonstrated them to be, the rebellion can put no greater strain upon our resources, than will be buoyantly and successfully borne.

Here is a little extract from a late Louisville journal, containing an excerpt that will hardly give readers abroad a flattering picture of Nashville, as a place where either order or security reigns:

"**Murders in Nashville.**—Nashville is decidedly a fast place. From the *Union* of yesterday we learn that four fatal shooting affrays occurred in that city on Sunday and Monday. Yesterday's *Dispatch* thus sums up the questions: 'We believe the fact that our city is infested with gangs of desperate men, robbers and murderers, is generally conceded. The question now is, what ought to be done by the civil and military authorities under the circumstances? One of our cotemporaries suggests an increase of the police and the arrest of all persons found upon the streets without passes after 9 o'clock at night. The pass system has been tried, and proved to be one of the best arrangements for burglars ever invented. Indeed, on one night, all passes having been revoked without public notice having been given, a portion of the night police were arrested and confined during the night, while the balance of the force remained in their quarters all night. Experience has proved that burglars and robbers cannot only obtain passes in abundance, but the countersign also.' A delightful state of affairs, indeed! How comfortable one must feel in promenading the streets of Nashville after dark! Let the military and civil authorities go to work and purge the city of the scoundrels."

Nothing here is overstated. Hardly a day has elapsed in a month that has not heralded its bloody assaults, often resulting fatally—sometimes two or three in a night. Peaceably disposed citizens have grown afraid to walk the streets after dark. To pass an unfrequented alley is to tempt the bullet of the prowling assassin, perhaps a rebel lier-in-wait. Drunken soldiers on a carouse have contributed to the disorder, masses of troops lying in and around the city, and many contriving to find freedom to roam. It is a crying reproach to the authorities, and all law-and-order-loving people are clamorous against the slackness of the military arm, which has power to abate the evil, but does not. There is force enough here to make law respected, and to strike dismay into the whole ruffian crew, who seek plunder and blood. Even in New-Orleans, albeit under **Butler's** energetic rule, life was not specially imperiled to those walking abroad, by night or day. That it should be in a little city like this, proves that "a screw is loose somewhere." *Where* it is, will probably soon be seen, for a reform in provost and police regulations, that shall render life secure at all hours to those traversing the streets, is a "necessity" which neither official negligence nor incompetence can long postpone.

Speaking of the Louisville *Journal*, what a change indeed has come over it since the election. No paper was more **McClellan** mad and Chicago platform mad, more remorselessly trenchant in its cut and thrust warfare against the Administration, its doctrines, acts and policy, than it. Now, the grand contest decided, it not only yields with its accustomed grace, but what is cheering to all loyal souls, pronounces frank, manly, heroic words of resolve to stand by the Government, giving it, in accordance with the popular verdict, a whole-hearted support in carrying on the war till the rebellion is crushed. Mr. **Shipman**, a late associate editor of the *Journal*, arrested for treasonable utterances, but very soon released by order of the President, is understood to have been the main Jupiter Tonans in the interest of the Peace party. His withdrawal from the paper for "irreconcilable differences" between him and his associates, is a relief which will, no doubt, serve to keep it unequivocally true to its old loyal bearings. It is pleasant to find the *Journal* restored to its right mind, and striking blows in downright earnest, and with all its force, for the Union and against the rebellion. Its vivacity and spirit, its taste, wit and information, its rare literary culture, and ability to treat high themes of public interest with attractive power, have given it a position and influence second to those of no paper in the Southwest. The "peculiar institution" has blurred a little its otherwise clear vision. But the stern march of events is swiftly opening wide eyes hitherto half closed, and cutting many a social and political knot, not otherwise to be untied. The *Journal* is beginning to know this, and will not be the last to acknowledge it.

We are in daily—I may say hourly—expectation here of startling news from our armies. The chief interest just now is centering on **Hood**, who is reported drawing gradually near Nashville, from the direction of Columbia, our forces falling back slowly before him. The city is full of rumors, some of them rather exciting to people of a certain temperament. All is bustle and activity, while the sounds of warlike preparation are heard everywhere. A division under Gen. A. J. **Smith**, from the Mississippi and Red River, passed through our streets to-day—a weather-beaten, war-toughened, hardy and resolute body of veterans, seeming eager for any impending fight, and not satisfied without one. They may soon find what they seek. It is not unlikely that a desperate effort may be made upon Nashville, and that, within a day or two, another Stone River battle may be delivered, for the possession of the city, within sight of the capitol. We feel no tremors here as to the result. With the utmost confidence in Gen. **Thomas** and the noble army he commands, we shall look to chronicle a victory, in case **Hood** resolves on attacking, that will electrify the national heart, and extinguish the last rebel hope of gaining a permanent foothold in Tennessee.

C. V. S.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Letter From an Exile From Texas—How Union Men are Expelled—Feeling of the South—Dangers of an Early Peace.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Mouth of the Rio Grande, Mexico,
Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864.

I used to write you occasionally from Texas. Now I am an exile here, with scores of others. My crime is the report of sending word to the United States troops of the number and condition of a company of rebels, who were guarding a train of cotton teams, (250 bales.) My sentence: "Exclusion from the Confederacy." It would have been hanging without trial, if I had been taken in season.

The work of imprisoning and hanging Union men is going on there with great vigor. The rebels are defiant, now that the United States troops are taken from the coast, and those who showed them any favor, or expressed any interest in them, are now suffering the consequences. Refugees are arriving here daily, who report that arrests, imprisonment—work in the "chain-and-ball-gang"—banishment and hanging are the penalties. Some of the escaped ones go on to the States, under the protection of the United States troops, by whom they are kindly treated and helped in their destitution. As soon as a man is arrested, or leaves to escape arrest, his property is taken and used by the soldiers indiscriminately, not regularly confiscated by any authority, civil or military. A majority of the arrests and banishments are made by deserting and discharged soldiers, and not by any authority whatever. These rengades from the army march up to a man suspected of Union sentiments, and either tell him to leave the country in so many hours, or arrest and confine, or hang him, as they feel disposed at the moment. In some cases, the victims receive an intimation of an intended attack in season to escape. Such are counted fortunate.

There are in this place some scores of these exiles, who, like the writer, have escaped with their lives, leaving families and everything else behind, often without even the chance of saying farewell, and with next to no chance to communicate with those families. It is hard, but we count ourselves fortunate in saving our lives and such liberty as we have. We wait here, and hope the day will come when we can go back and, at least, save our families.

It was a sad thing for the troops to come on our coast, promise protection, and then all leave. It developed Union men; and now those men are pining in prisons, waiting in exile, or their bones are bleaching in the "chapparals." We do not, however, complain at the Government. We believe in the policy of concentrating the army till the work is finished in and about the rebel capital. That should have been done years ago. We only beg that when they send troops again, they will send them to stay, to conquer, to protect. This is of vital necessity.

If there is a loyal man here who does not hope for and expect the reëlection of President **Lincoln** to-day, I have yet to see that man. We only wish we could vote for him, not that we suppose it at all needed, but to show our good will, and to express our settled conviction of the vast importance of the event. It is no time now to throw the pilot overboard. Any change of policy in such an emergency would be very unwise. The proposed change would be simply disastrous; so every truly loyal man here deeply feels. But we do not anticipate such an event. We do not believe that any majority of men at the North will, or can, do so fatal a thing. We confidently expect to hear of Mr. **Lincoln's** triumphant election by nearly every State. We count this settled.

What we do fear is that there will be too early a peace. This may seem a strange fear to exiles, waiting and longing to get home. But it is not strange. We expect when Richmond is captured, and the President elected, the rebels will propose to yield, and the clamor for peace then will make you all in haste to accept it. Nay, it may be safe then. But west of the Mississippi, the rebels have been severed from Richmond since the capture of the river. They have collected the taxes, carried the mails, (what little there were) appropriated the property, and carried on the war themselves. One year or six months ago they would have yielded easily, or ran away. They were starved and without clothes, and the United States troops were coming in, apparently in force. I have it on the best authority that they went into the Red River fight in April, expecting, after a show of resistence, to run or surrender, (some one and some the other,) and if the United States troops had not commenced retreating so early, they should; that the hasty and continued flight of the Federals changed the whole programme. They found food and clothes, and chased "the enemy." Now it is all different. The crops are as good in Texas as they were bad last year. They are getting through this port loads on loads of clothing, ammunition and other supplies. I don't know whose failure it is, but the fact is notorious. The United States troops have abandoned all the coast except Priassas Santiago. The rebels are occupying the fortifications and houses they left. They are now exultant and defiant. The troops who came in last year could easily have taken and held the State of Texas, in the condition the rebels then were. But now it is another matter. It will really take more men and more fighting now. They might not count themselves included in any peace made at Richmond. But if they did, if the army was disbanded and the soldiers went home, they would be even more dangerous than they are now. Let the paper terms of peace be what they might, no Union man would be left alive. Not one in exile would dare return. It is the deserting soldiers who are the terror now. Those that are kept under some sort of discipline are comparatively harmless. Let them all loose, and no one that was suspected of Union proclivities would be safe a moment. Until they are really conquered, subdued or driven off, (many of them will run off before they would yield,) there can be no peace, no protection, no safety to property or persons. This is said in no spirit of revenge, but it is a stern fact—a fact it would be fatal to overlook.

Anxious then as we are to return home, we are simply afraid a peace may be made too soon. We are content to wait for a safe peace; nay, we are compelled to wait for it. No exile will dare to go back till those rebels are subdued or banished; till the country is occupied and held. It may not take long. It probably would not. But the work must be once thoroughly done. This needs no illustration. We only hope the anxiety of our friends for peace will not make them accept it too soon. Let the rebellion be everywhere subdued, slavery *abolished*, authority established, protection given, and then welcome, thrice welcome peace. Let us have the work thoroughly finished now, so it will *stay finished*.

FROM CITY POINT.

An Incident—The Ulster Guard—Farewell of Col. Gates—Thanksgiving.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

City Point, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

The daily routine of camp life at this grand entrepôt of men and material of warfare, was this day varied by an incident calculated to excite feelings of a painful nature in the breasts of both officers and men forming one of the oldest and staunchest regiments among the many such of which the Empire State can so justly boast.

The Twentieth New-York State Militia, fondly known among the citizens of that county as the "Ulster" Guard, was organized at the very commencement of the war still raging. This regiment, among the names of very many minor although bloody engagements, number upon their record the world-famed battles of Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburgh and Gettysburgh, in each of which their valor was attested by their thinned ranks. At the first-named of these hardly-contested engagements, the Twentieth Regiment received, indeed, a severe loss in the mortal wounds of its gallant young Colonel, **George W. Pratt**, son of Hon. Z. **Pratt**, who first led them into action.

Col. **Pratt** was succeeded by Col. **Theodore B. Gates**, who has ever since maintained the command, leading the van in every onslaught, encouraging his troops by his noble daring in the fight, while in hospital and camp their welfare and comfort were always insured by his sympathy and forethought.

It is of the parting of Col. **Gates** with the soldiers, between himself and whom so strong a bond of union had so long existed, that we have now to speak.

A "dress parade" having been ordered at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of a formal although, comparatively, an impromptu leave-taking, the available force of the regiment was turned out for review, under the orders of Lieutenant-Col. J. B. **Hardenbergh**, upon whom the command of the Twentieth Regiment now devolves. Shortly afterward Col. **Gates**, accompanied by Rev. **Thos. W. Street**, Chaplain, appeared upon the ground; and, at about the same time, the venerable features but martial form of Brigadier-General **Patrick**, Provost-Marshal General of the Armies operating against Richmond, were likewise observable. A hollow square was now formed by the troops, the centre being occupied by Col. **Gates** and Rev. T. W. **Street**, when an eloquent and feeling address was read by the latter gentleman, in the names of the officers and men, in which a respectful and affectionate farewell was tendered by them to their commanding officer. At the conclusion of the reading, Col. **Gates**, hat in hand, proceeded to reply to the kind and laudatory sentiments embodied in the address; and while his noble form exhibited a tremor, which no enemy confronting him ever witnessed, he expressed, in manly phrase, the pride he had always felt in the men he had so long commanded; the painful sensations which he experienced on being at length compelled by circumstances to separate himself from them; his kindly acknowledgments for their good wishes to him and his, which he will carry with him in his retirement to his family and citizen's home, and his longings to meet them all, his whilom companions in arms, on the return to loved ones at home, after the establishment of an honorable peace—their unsullied weapons gleaming in the sun, and victory written upon their banners!

Toward the conclusion of an eloquent speech, the Colonel took the opportunity to pay a high tribute to the services of the rank and file, as well as staff and field officers of his late command, and to congratulate the regiment, that his place would be henceforth filled by so worthy a successor as Lieut.-Col. J. B. **Hardenbergh**, to whose charge he now confided them with the utmost reliance.

The gallant Colonel having concluded his remarks, three cheers were called for, and the time given by Col. **Hardenbergh**. The response was both universal and enthusiastic, and among the heartiest of all cheers was distinguished the ringing voice of Gen. **Patrick**, who, with his head bared to the cutting wind, thus tendered an affectionate farewell to a companion in arms with whom intimate relations had long existed.

By the way, I am just reminded that to-morrow, the 24th inst., is set apart as a day of National Thanksgiving for the many victories and other blessings which have been vouchsafed to our favored country. From the bountiful contributions of our Northern friends—embracing, as I learn, a single item of something like 50,000 turkies—the liberal amount of *eight* have been set apart for the 800 men comprising the Twentieth New-York State Militia. What a pity the poor birds have been already plucked! Such being the case, however, and no possibility remaining of dividing the feathers, I can see no means by which, anything like a fair apportionment to the soldiers can be weattained.

The Way in which the Interest on the Public Debt can be Paid in Coin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That our national debt is at the present moment over two thousand millions, and that it is yet to be largely increased, are patent facts.

That it is the duty, as well as the desire, of our Government to pay now the interest on this debt, and ultimately the debt itself, in coin—the standard of value throughout the world—are equally patent facts, and it can be done. We have, within our own borders, under our own control and jurisdiction, an element which, if properly developed, will enable us to do both.

In Colorado—in Idaho and in Nevada, to say nothing of California, now lies buried in mountains of quartz a sufficient amount of gold to pay our debts and preserve our national credit for a thousand years.

Russia and other Governments work their gold mines—why not we?

In California and Australia the gold found in the sands and beds of rivers and in the alluvial deposits, whence it had found its way from its sources in the quartz mountains was made to pay by washing and manual labor, but to get the gold out of the quartz itself is another thing, this requires capital, steam engines, machinery, stamps and crushers. Private individuals and companies cannot combine a sufficient amount of these to develop the wealth fast enough for the extraordinary wants of the country; but the Government can. It wields the power, the riches and capital of all this people, and but direct it aright and untold treasures will pour forth from their secret crevices and hiding places, to stay up the power and unity of the American people.

I care not to elaborate this idea; but the gold is there; millions upon millions of tons of rich gold-bearing quartz do not express a fraction of the quantity; let us get it out and pay our debts.

Establish a Mining Bureau of competent, educated, skillful engineers, and place a strong man at the head of it. Let Congress appropriate, say ten millions to begin with, buy the machinery and start it Westward, and in five years time this ten millions will produce fifty millions per annum.

Will not some able and efficient Member of this Congress, Mr. **Stevens**, of Pennsylvania, or Mr. **Garfield**, of Ohio, take up this matter and put it through; it is practicable and practical, and it will pay.

GEO. A. SHUFELDT, Jr.

Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1864.

City Railroad Impositions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago I visited the Central Park, and on leaving, took the Eighth-avenue cars at Seventy-third-street, paying five cents fare. Arriving at their depot, they changed horses and again started, when the conductor demanded five cents more, and on my refusing to pay ejected me from the car, which I quietly submitted to, being an invalid over 60 years of age. I observe with pleasure that you fearlessly contend for the people's rights against execrable railroad monopolies. And now, if you can, please tell me if they have a legal right to charge ten cents from Seventy-third to Twenty-second-street—and if not, what, if any, remedy I have—and thus oblige, not only me, but

MANY THOUSANDS.

—A biography of **Meyerbeer** by M. **Georges Kastner**, a writer well known to musical literature, is announced as in course of preparation. Comprising, as such a work will, the history of music and its professors of the last half century, its publication must be one of great interest.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 28, 1864.

From the interior of the Republic of the United States of Columbia, we have no later dates than those forwarded you by the last mail. From the State of Bolivar, however, we have dates to the 15th inst. The brig *Bogota*, from Carthagena, arrived at Aspinwall on the 17th. She brings intelligence to the effect that a collision had taken place in that city between the Government forces and the people on the 11th. It originated, according to most reliable information, from a personal difficulty between an officer of the army and another gentleman, who also makes arms his profession. Capt. ELGUEDO met Señor ZUNIGA in the *plaza*, on that day, and, after exchanging some hard words, Capt. ELGUEDO fired a pistol shot at Señor ZUNIGA, which, however, did not hit him. The people who are much opposed to the present Administration of Señor NIETO, and who have been preparing to see that no force be brought into play at the next elections, were well prepared with arms and cudgels. These, it is said, would not have been brought into play, had not Capt. ELGUEDO's act remained unpunished. But, the people seeing that such was the case, rose *en masse* to revenge the deed. During the row, Gen. NIETO asked Gen. GONZALES CARAZO into the palace, ostensibly to make arrangements. (You will bear in mind that this gentleman is the peoples' candidate for the next President of the State.) After getting him in the palace, however, Gen. NIETO told him that he was his prisoner. On the people hearing of this, they were so excited, that it was found necessary to send guerrillas about the streets. Of these guerrillas, the people killed Capt. ELGUEDO, F. PERNETT and T. ANGULO. From this it appears that it is not a fact, that this was meant as a revolution against the present Administration, but rather an accident, brought about by the excitement occasioned by the supposed interference of the Government in the coming election. At last dates, it is said, that Gen. GONZALES CARAZO was in the plains of Corozal, and Gen. SANTO DOMINGO VILA in Barranquilla, with some forces. The Government candidate, Señor ESPRIELLA, does not appear to stand much chance of election.

Capt. COHEN, of the Admiral's ship *Narragansett*, goes home on leave by this steamer; also, Mr. WINSLOW, chaplain of same ship.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 28, 1864.

The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chili* arrived at her moorings in this bay late on the evening of the 19th inst. She brings dates from the South coast as follows: Valparaiso, to the 2d inst.; Callao, to the 13th; Bolivia, to the 9th; and Guayaquil to the 17th. Also, from Montevideo to the 30th September, and Buenos Ayres to the 2d October.

ECUADOR.

From Ecuador we learn that the movement against the Administration of Señor GARCIA MORENO had turned out a complete failure. Everything seems quiet at present.

PERU.

The Hispano-Peruvian question continues to be the order of the day. Preparations were going forward for the immediate expulsion of the Spanish fleet from the Chinchas. The old frigate *Callao*, that has been submerged for so many months, has been at last raised by contract with Messrs. CROSBY & RENTON, who, without saying by your leave, have taken themselves off with the contract money. The fitting up of the vessel, however, is rapidly progressing. The machinery is mostly put in. The machinery for rifled cannon has, also, been put up in Callao. It will be able to turn out two cannons per day. Bombs are being made to the amount of fourteen hundred. They will be ready for use in two or three weeks.

The steamer *Loa* is nearly all iron-clad, and the monitor *Victoria* has already a 60-pounder on board. The turret is being put up. Much energy is being displayed in getting ready for the attack on the Spanish fleet. This last remains stationed at Paracas, excepting the *Vencedora*, which was sent to the Chinchas, at the request of several Captains of the vessels loading guano, to prevent trouble.

The South American Congress had held preparatory sessions during the last week of October. Its meetings have been held in a very cautious manner, and very little has transpired of their deliberations. One of its first acts, however, was to send a commissioner to Admiral PINZON, intimating that if he did not give up the Chinchas, the Hispano-Peruvian question would become an American one. His answer was that he had not the power to do so.

Admiral PAREJA is expected to replace Admiral PINZON, with new instructions and ample powers to act in any emergency.

The Plenipotentiary to the Spanish-American Congress for the United States of Colombia has resigned his post, on account of limited powers from his government. It is generally supposed that his resignation will not be accepted.

On the 31st of October twenty-six members of the Peruvian Congress proposed a bill providing for immediate declaration of war against Spain. It had its first reading on the 3d instant.

The Continental Congress was to be installed on the 14th instant, with much public rejoicing.

CHILI.

In this Republic everything seems to be at a stand still, owing to the indecision of the Peruvian Government with regard to the Spanish question. There is also quite a lull in the market, on account of the increased tariff that was introduced on the 11th of October. Heavy purchases were made before that date, which seem yet sufficient to supply the demand.

Congress would not be called together until the early part of November.

Proposals for the construction of the railway between San Fernando and Curico would be received by the Government on the 1st of December proximo. Much interest is also felt in the realization of the road from Chillan to Talcahuano.

The Government had issued a decree to the effect that a general adoption of the French metric system shall take place throughout the country, on and after June 1, 1865.

Señor LASTARRIAD was expected to start for the Republic of Buenos Ayres. He goes as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of that country, as well as those of Brazil and Uruguay. It is hoped that this talented gentleman, with the aid and good will of the Government of Buenos Ayres, will be able to settle the question of limits between the two Republics in the wild of Patagonia.

No decision had yet been made by the courts with regard to the salvage of part of the cargo of the American ship *John Cottle*. The case stands like this: She put into the bay of Valparaiso on the 21st of September, and while there caught fire during the latter part of October. As all the efforts made to save her were noticed to be useless at first, a number of speculators went to work and succeeded in stopping the fire and towing the vessel into safe quarters. They then commenced discharging the cargo, to which, on complaint, the authorities put a stop to. The persons who had saved the vessel and cargo then made a claim before the Tribunal of Commerce for their share of salvage, and as the case is not provided for by the laws of Chili, a person was named to overlook the discharge and storing of the guano, until it is decided what right they have, if any, to part of the cargo saved.

The Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad continues to do good business. During the month of September no less than twenty-three thousand passengers had traveled over it.

BUENOS AYRES.

From Buenos Ayres—Its Present Condition and Future Prospects—South Americans and the Sanitary Commission—Preparation of Beef by an American Company—The Wool Crop—Increased Quantity and Quality—A Successful Agricultural Year—Republicans Aping Royalty—Railroads—Immigration, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1864.

The preparation of a supplemental mail gives an opportunity to send you news two days later than the regular mail.

The great political question of this valley is the settlement of the Uruguay question. That country is torn by a rebellion which cannot be suppressed, nor can it succeed. This leaves the land a prey to ambitious neighbors. Brazil proposes to come in and annex. Paraguay forbids this or any other assault on Uruguayan independence. Several European countries are thinking of a protectorate, and this, it is understood, is seriously proposed. In any event, the country is on the verge of ruin, and its future condition is a bad problem.

The United States Sanitary Commission held a public meeting at the United States Legation last week, to report funds collected. The whole sum remitted via England, in exchange, will net about $16,000 in greenbacks. Perhaps nearly half of it has been contributed by other than citizens of the United States. The chief part of the money, other than by subscriptions by Americans, came from the proceeds of an opera and of an amateur theatrical performance in this city.

The preparation of beef by an American company has been progressing, and success is claimed for the plan. But as over four hundred experiments have been made, and all have failed, we cannot award success here until numerous cargoes are sold in Europe. It can be prepared, but it may not cross the equator. We shall see.

With the beginning of this month, sheep-farmers began shearing, and although some wool has been sold, none has arrived. So good has been the grass that wools are going to come to market of better fibre, cleaner and of heavier fleece than ever before. Wools of finer quality, also, will be produced. The introduction of thousands of the finest sheep in the world during the last three years already begins to affect the value of the wool-crop. Rams are sometimes sold for one thousand silver dollars.

After two or years of drought, this year bids fair to be highly prosperous in every way.

On Oct. 1, the National Congress was adjourned by the President, in person, with such imposing ceremonies and display as we read of in the adjournment of the British Parliament. The display of gold-lace and feathers by the President, his Staff, his Cabinet and by all foreign Ministers and Consuls, was more in keeping with royalty than republicanism.

A very extensive plan for the steam navigation of these rivers and coasts has been approved by Congress, and Capt. GUSTAVUS HARRISON, formerly of the United States Navy, has obtained the contract. The concession is for three years.

The action of the United States Congress, approving the project for connecting Rio de Janeiro with some port north of the Potomac, gives great joy here. Brazilian lines will probably extend the route to this city.

The railroad toward Chascomus is going forward rapidly. Construction trains run ten miles or so, and ships are here so numerous that iron and heavy materials are coming ashore for weeks together at the rate of over 100 tons a day.

Still larger works are in progress on the line of the Argustine Central, connecting Rosario and Cordoba. It is going on at the rate of completion, 270 miles, in two years. This will be the best road and the richest company in South America.

It appears from the report of the Minister of the Interior that since the earthquake in Mendoza, March 21, 1861, there has been collected for the sufferers $95,000, silver. Of this, about half has been distributed to the needy, and the rest lies in the bank. It will, perhaps, be given to the erection of churches and court-houses, or other improvements of the new city. The probable destination of the sum in bank is only my own supposition. We shall see.

Of immigrants in 1863 there were only 10,408. The half of 1864 terminating with June shows an increase of 20 per cent. over 1863. The proportion of men, women and children is respectively, of 100 persons, 66, 16 and 18. Exactly one-half of the immigration is from Italy, next in numbers are French, then the Spanish. The Government will not give free passage to immigrants.

The mortality of this city for 1863 was less than 3 per cent.

A North American (Canadian) professed conversion last week to the Roman faith, and on Saturday last was baptized in the cathedral. An immense crowd gathered to see this son of uncovenanted mercy enter the bosom of Mother Church. The next day he was married to a beautiful and wealthy native lady, and proceeded at once to rusticate at one of his father-in-law's farms of this province. It was not notoriety that he sought, but his name is GUSTAVUS HOWE and the bride was Senorita CARANZA.

During this month, millions of sheep will be sheared, and as early as the 20th we shall see new wools in market. Twelve vessels under the stars and stripes are waiting, and several others are under way for this port. For two years so many have not been here at once.

The value of ounces is $458, paper, and they are rising.

Two missionaries have just sailed from England, via Buenos Ayres, for Patagonia. The society having charge of that work owns a fine farm among the Falkland Islands, a schooner, and has two or three mission stations. It has lost twelve or fifteen men by starvation and by massacre, and yet has not yet converted one indian. One of the pupils was lately killed in the act of horse-stealing. The have a sterile soil on which to plant a mission.

The American Church here is extending itself not only into this but the adjoining provinces. It has a very flourishing school, which admits the public once a month or so to its lectures, or other public exercises, and at such times the church is full. The Sunday congregations also, I am told, are larger than ever before in its history.

The immigration of Americans has been greater this year than for any year since 1840, and they are generally a good class of people, usually persons of intelligence and capital.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

The Fall of the present year has been one of the most sickly since the settlement of this valley. The chief of the mortality has fallen upon children of from one to two years old, the disease appearing to be a compound of dyspepsia, dysentery and canker, and resulting in a gradual wasting away of the flesh, and often in death. Instances are not rare of parents losing a child for two and three successive Falls by the above disease. The notices of deaths are far more numerous than those of marriages in the newspapers. This abundant mortality in this reputedly healthy region is fraught with a melancholy interest, and the more so as the ratio appears to increase fast.

The prices of flour and other breadstuffs have been declining for two or three weeks, having fallen from $22 per hundred to $15 in some instances, and the demand dull at that. In Cache Valley, however, a hundred miles nearer the gold-fields of the north, it is affirmed that $15 in gold is obtained from persons freighting to the mines. It is confidently predicted that the figures will degenerate to $10 in this city before Christmas, with the full expectation, though, of a material rise in the Spring.

The item of fuel is going up rapidly, the present demand for wood being $20 to $30 per cord, with no prospect of decrease. Eggs, butter, cheese and bacon show a tendency to rise, and butter, it is prophesied, will shortly be $2 per pound. The wages of laborers and of mechanics, excepting workers in iron, tin and a few other materials, do not rise in proportion, so it may be readily imagined that this city will be anything but a paradise to such persons during the next six months. Many of the mechanics and laborers have already been forced out of the city, or at least, they have chosen to go out and take up land, rather than to stay in and take the chances. True, there are worse places than this to beg in, but most people would be pretty far gone before they could put on the face to beg.

The Mormon emigration this year did not all get in until near the close of October. They had not been so late since the unfortunate hand-cart expeditions in 1856, the last of which arrived in an emaciated condition on the last day of November. There appears to have been some scarcity of food among them the present season on the plains, and more than usual sickness, which last extended to the cattle. The sickness and fatality among the people was chiefly from dysentery, and among the cattle "the murrain."

As the emigration had suffered somewhat in the mountains from the lateness of the season, considerable exertions were made by some of the more prominent Mormon citizens and "bishops" to alleviate their wants on arrival, and procure situations for them. And it was needed, for a long and hard Winter was before them, and prices higher than many of them had dreamed of.

The very narrow valleys of the Rio Virgen and the Santa Clara, in the extreme south, are the Utah cotton region. "Elder" ERASTUS SNOW, at the October Conference, made such a disclosure of the state of the settlements there—to the effect that one-half of the inhabitants of the principal city, St. George, had little bread to eat, and the other half were not able to help them—that extraordinary measures were at once undertaken to strengthen the settlements, and about a hundred of the well-to-do men of the community were called upon to assist with their means. The result has been the organization of the Deseret Mercantile Association, with the object of building a warehouse at the head of navigation, on the Colorado, and developing that route for the carrying of merchandize to this city. It is presumed that small flat-bottomed boats can navigate that somewhat lonesome river to within a hundred miles of the southern boundary of the territory, and the interest in that route is considerable and growing.

A favorite project of Gov. A. CUMMING was that of supplying Utah by way of the Missouri and the Yellowstone, but there seems to be no prospect of success that way. The Colorado route is all the rage now, and, if successful, will be until the railroad is made, which will then distance all competitors. Recent surveys for this railroad across the continent have proved that the great Rocky Mountain range is not such a bugbear as it was supposed to be. The Wasatch range east, and the Sierra Nevada west, can both be crossed with a maximum grade of 116 feet to the mile.

Among the many things which the march of improvement has introduced in this city of late, may be noticed the first billiard-table seen here. It is in full blast nightly, appearing to have plenty of patrons.

Mr. T. D. BROWN has opened a lending library of the works of standard novelists, one-fourth of the value of a volume being asked for the perusal thereof.

Two domestic revolutions are progressing in this community—the one is the burning of coal instead of wood, and the other is the burning of coal-oil instead of sperm or tallow. "Everybody" has bought a lamp this Fall, but "everybody" will not have the pleasure of using it this Winter, for the stocks of oil have all been snapped up in no time, so that it can scarcely be bought now. The price is $7 to $8 per gallon, when it can be got.

Boring for an artesian well is being prosecuted with vigor in the upper portion of the city.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Knowledge Grant and Lee have of Each Other—Lee's Strength—The Importance of Wilmington.

Some days since we published a remarkable letter from the Southern correspondent of the London *Times*, dated Richmond, Oct. 8. A comparison between that letter, and one which has since appeared, dated Wilmington, Sept. 22, will show that the correspondent in question was compelled to modify his views regarding LEE's army, after reaching the rebel Capital. He writes:

> It is possible that many of your readers, taking their impressions from Mr. SEWARD's recent speech at Auburn and from the tone of the Northern journals, may believe that GRANT's army is growing from day to day and from week to week, while LEE is suffering from disease, desertion, and depression to the extent represented in the same veracious chronicles. I am in a position to throw some light upon this subject, and I may here remark that the extent of information possessed by Gen. LEE as to the movements and numbers of his enemy (and, as I doubt not, possessed also by Gen. GRANT on the same subject) is probably unexampled since armies first faced each other in the field. This may probably be attributable to the fact that no such war between men speaking the same tongue has been witnessed; and also to the light imparted to the Governments and Generals upon either side by the journals issuing daily from Richmond and New-York, and interchanged almost before the ink with which they are printed is dry. *There is not a transport or war vessel which goes up or down the James River whose name, armament, tonnage, cargo, and (if she carries troops) number of passengers are not approximately known to Gen. Lee.* It is not necessary that I should state more than that GRANT had last week five army corps in front of LEE. It's a liberal computation to estimate each of these corps at ten thousand men. If LEE regarded his troops as GRANT views his army, and were disposed to sacrifice them with analogous callousness, I do not hesitate to concur in the opinion of most of LEE's inferior officers, that GRANT would have been in full retreat before the 1st of October. The Weldon Railroad, now held with loud pæans of self-laudation by WARREN's Federals, could, *in Gen. Beauregard's judgment, be regained with a loss of at most fifteen hundred Confederates.* But it is felt that while the end of this war, or Southern independence, is being slowly reached by the gradual inertness of resistance which bars the door to Richmond, it is little less than murder to throw troops against intrenchments which it will serve no purpose for the Confederates to carry. The conditions under which this war is carried on by North and by South vary essentially in this respect. If the South stands still she is every day a gainer; with the North it is emphatically true that *non progredi est regredi.* From the very first the constant effort of the journals in Mr. LINCOLN's interest has been to prove that the Union troops are always gaining ground, and many a General (as, for instance, BURNSIDE at Fredericksburgh,) has been goaded on to his ruin by the cry, "Defeat is better than inaction." That GRANT is no nearer to the capture of Richmond than he was when he crossed the Rapidan is the counter assertion of the Richmond journals every week. With the exception of the inevitable weariness incident to so unremitting a campaign as LEE's troops have sustained since the 4th of May, his strength at this hour, thanks to his careful economy and judicious handling of his men, compares very favorably with his strength on the first day of this year's campaign. It will be seen, therefore, that LEE's ability to hold Richmond and (if it seem desirable) Petersburgh throughout the Winter hinges upon the two questions whether he can supply his army as well as the inhabitants of the two principal cities of Virginia; and, secondly, whether the army of Gen. GRANT during the Winter months can be reinforced to the extent of from 100,000 to 150,000 men. Less than the former number, added to GRANT's present force, will have no chance against the earthworks which girdle Richmond, and which I have so often described.
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> It is the universal belief of thoughtful men in the South that Virginia will be the chief scene of Mr. LINCOLN's efforts during the remainder of this year. Large bodies of Federal troops have lately been withdrawn from the Mississippi River—as, for example, the troops in Northern Mississippi, which have been held in check in the neighborhood of Tupelo and Oxford by Gen. FORREST for the last six months—and it was at first believed that they would be added to the strength of Gen. SHERMAN. But there is reason now to suppose that SHERMAN's force has been diminished rather than increased, and that these reinforcements are designed for Virginia, and are on their road to GRANT or SHERIDAN. One result of the withdrawal of this Federal force from Northern Mississippi will be to liberate the ablest, most active, and most efficient cavalry captain whom the Confederate States have as yet produced. Gen. FORREST is a rough, uncultivated Western man, but in force of character, in promptitude of action, and in adaptation to the wild and fatiguing warfare in which he is engaged, it is doubtful whether a more formidable guerrilla chief ever drove spur into a horse's flank. It is said that since the commencement of the war he has had thirty horses killed under him. I never entertained much expectation of the achievements which Gen. WHEELER and the Confederate horsemen under his charge would accomplish, but I shall be surprised if Gen. FORREST does not exert a disturbing influence upon SHERMAN's communications.
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> But a point of greater interest either than Richmond or Atlanta seems likely before long to be the very spot from which I am now writing. *It is doubtful whether any other town in Secessia, not even Richmond or Augusta, with its contribution of 10,000lbs. gunpowder, per diem, has exercised such an influence upon the fortunes of this war as the insignificant little port of Wilmington, from which before the war only one shipment of 200 bales of cotton direct to Europe had ever been made, but from which the sinews of war, in the guise of cotton bales, have flowed out uninterruptedly to England for three years past, while an amount of war material and of supplies of all kinds has been sucked in through the same gate to an extent of which your readers have little conception.* There is no other port which existed in 1861 so favorable to blockade runners as Wilmington and the mouth of the Cape Fear River. The astonishing want of enterprise which characterized the Yankee navy during the first twelve months of the war led to the disregard of a river, the mouth of which was for many months defended only by two or three small field-pieces, with half a dozen rounds of ammunition to each. If, instead of indulging the spite of Boston against Charleston, in April, 1863, the whole power of the Federal navy had been turned against Wilmington, the course of this war might have been more influenced than by burning ten cities like Charleston, or capturing a half dozen Vicksburgsh. As matters now stand, the capture at present of Wilmington (were it possible) would, for reasons which it is not necessary to state, produce no result; and secondly, Wilmington, long unmolested, has grown into such a fortress as to defy the utmost efforts of the Yankees from the sea. I have in vain urged upon your readers the importance to England of being represented by one or two of her ablest military engineers, to learn aright the lessons of this war; but I may mention that *in constructing the forts at Duppel, a capable Prussian engineer adapted the peculiar system of earthworks and traverses which he had seen at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and proved that European military engineers may learn with advantage from the skill of a Beauregard and a Whiting as much as was taught them by the genius of Todleben.* Talk of the experience of rifled cannon at Shoeburyness! An English artilleryman might watch the firing of the Armstrong shunt gun, of the Whitworth, of the Brook gun, and of every variety of smooth-bore at the mouth of the Cape Fear with the additional enlightenment which real war confers beyond the experience gained from a sham rehearsal.
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> So long as Wilmington was merely a point of entry and of exit for blockade-runners it received comparatively little attention from that Old Man of the Sea, Mr. GIDEON WELLES; but the recent exodus from this port and the return hither of the *Tallahassee*, after playing the questionable part of *Paul Jones* off the harbor of New-York, seem to have attracted hither the notice of those active spirits in the North who have conducted this war throughout upon the principle of shutting the stable door when the steed is stolen. It is universally expected here that a formidable attack, probably conducted by that renegade son of Virginia, Admiral FARRAGUT, is shortly imminent. I can promise him that ample cheer awaits him here, and that he has a harder nut to crack than Forts Morgan and Gaines, at Mobile. There has been much laughter and chuckling here about the recent entry into this port of Capt. TAYLOR WOOD, after his successful cruise in the *Tallahassee*. Capt. WOOD came one dark night right through the Yankee blockaders, and was fired upon like an ordinary blockade-runner. He immediately responded by firing his broadside in the direction of the flash of the gun which he had seen. The Federal Captain naturally concluded that he had fired upon one of his associates, and showed a red light. Capt. WOOD fired at the red light. Another Federal Captain then showed a blue light. Capt. WOOD fired at the blue light. *This led to a general cannonading from the Yankee vessels all round, and Capt. Wood left them firing upon each other, and in blind and perplexing confusion, long after he had slipped away from their vicinity and was safely anchored under the guns of Fort Fisher.*
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> In spite of the pæans in the Northern journals as to the vast reinforcements which are going forward to GRANT, it is the universal opinion here that tens of thousands, not only of men, but of efficient soldiers, will be required to prevail against a system of defence upon which LEE has lavished all the resources of his science. It is hard to say what will be the result if, during the whole of next year, the Federal Government can command men by the hundred thousand who are willing to surrender life in order that the Union may be resuscitated; but I see no reason to think that there will be any change in the position of affairs before Petersburgh during the coming Winter unless it be possible that LEE may fall back to the west bank of the Appomattox, and hold the fine defensive position afforded by the hills which line the left bank of that stream. There is abundant cause for thinking that Wilmington is the great thorn in the flesh of the Federals at this moment, and that we shall witness a desperate attack upon this place within the next seven weeks. It is hardly possible that operations against it could be conducted in the Winter, as the coast of North-Carolina is notoriously dangerous of approach at that season.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The Re-election of President Lincoln in England—Comments on the Florida Case—The Great Western Detention Case—Jeff. Davis' Message.

A LIBERAL VIEW—THE DOOM OF SLAVERY.

From the London Star, Nov. 22.

We hail the result mainly because it is a triumph of the anti-slavery principles which the English people have long professed, and which have now been proclaimed by a popular vote to be the only principles upon which the Government of the United States can be conducted. Slavery in that great country dies hard. * * * Mr. LINCOLN has been elected by a party, which declares that slavery shall be extirpated, and they have returned to Congress the requisite two-thirds majority to carry the proposed amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery forever on the soil of the United States. The war must now continue, as it would have done under the Presidency of McCLELLAN, but for higher and nobler purposes. It is for no more perpetuation or restoration of the Union, with all the enormities of slave-breeding, slave-trading, and slave labor which formerly shocked humanity. The rebellion will doubtless be subdued, and in place of the fire and sword which usually follow in the track of conquest, the South will gain the blessings of free labor, the crack of the slavedriver's whip will cease throughout the land, and under the benign influence of completed emancipation the Southern people will reap a prosperity of which they had scarcely dared to dream. Even for results so conspicuously great as these the Northern freemen would not have been justified in drawing the sword in an aggressive war, but since the South chose the weapon and the combat, and sought to trample under foot alike the constitutional rights and to destroy the most cherished privileges of the people of the North, they would have been false to themselves and humanity had they not resolved to smite slavery—that master spirit of civil discord and social wrong—to the earth, so that the Republic might never more be subject to its malignant influence. Mr. LINCOLN has undoubtedly deserved well of his country. Few men could have grasped the helm with so firm a grasp during a civil conflict so appalling as that which now rages. He is, it is true, neither distinguished by hereditary descent nor by personal accomplishments; he was a bargeman and a day-laborer, and slowly rose to be a provincial lawyer by dint of those qualities of perseverance and clearness of intellect which have been conspicuously displayed during the last four years. He has been caricatured in this country by pen and pencil in a style reflecting disgrace upon the caricaturists, but which has failed to shake the popular belief in the thorough honesty of his character, the sincerity of his love of freedom, and the humanity of his disposition. His policy toward this country has been characterized by the utmost frankness and the strongest desire for peace, and no statesman worthy of conducting the affairs of this country but must be convinced that our best allies on the American continent are men professing the principles which ABRAHAM LINCOLN avows, and in consonance with which he has hitherto directed the foreign policy of the Republic.

HOW THE TORIES LOOK AT IT.

From the London Herald, Nov. 22.

Mr. LINCOLN owes his reëlection to the strength of his party and to his own lawless abuse of executive power, not to the belief of the people that no better man could have been chosen, or that he deserves the distinction of a second term of office. His predecessors were gentlemen; men of some experience either in military, diplomatic, or political life; men at least of average intelligence and of unquestioned personal integrity; yet they were thought, and rightly thought, not to have merited reëlection. Mr. LINCOLN is a vulgar, brutal boor; wholly ignorant of political science, of military affairs, of everything else which a statesman should know. He has not connived at peculation; but he has allowed the public to be robbed to an indefinite extent by his ministers, he has shielded them from punishment, continued them in office, and in the only case in which the scandal was too bad to be hushed up at home he appointed the guilty party to a first-class embassy. * * * * * *

For our own part, we rejoice heartily in the defeat of Gen. McCLELLAN, as a prelude to the defeat of the North. We rejoice that the cause of oppression, robbery and injustice is intrusted to the hands of a vacillating, helpless imbecile, rather than to those of an able, resolute and efficient soldier. Nor do we think that the hopes of peace have been seriously impaired by Mr. LINCOLN's success. Peace depends not on the wishes of a man, but on the disposition of the nation. So long as the North was resolute in the prosecution of the war, neither Gen. McCLELLAN, nor even Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, could have made peace. So soon as the North shall be heartily sick of the war, convinced that victory is impossible, and eager for a compromise even on the basis of Southern independence, peace will have become necessary to Mr. LINCOLN, and could not be long delayed, even by a SUMNER or a BROWNLOW. We believe that nothing could tend more strongly to bring about such a state of things as will effectually discourage the war party, and dispose the North to abandon its hopeless enterprise, than the continuance of Mr. LINCOLN's rule; and, in that belief, we hail his reelection as an event of excellent augury for the interests of the South and of mankind.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

A FRENCH VIEW.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, the semi-official organ of the French Foreign Office, contains in its number of the 20th inst. an elaborate article on the cutting-out of the *Florida* in the port of Bahia, and denouncing that gross outrage on neutral rights. The writer concludes in these terms:

> What strikes us as extremely grave in this outrageous proceeding is the apparently fixed determination of the Washington Government to set at nought many universally-recognized doctrines and duties of international law, which, although they are not laid down in any written code, have acquired all the force of law, are pronounced sacred by humanity and reason, and are consecrated by usage and the adhesion of every civilized nation. We had occasion in our publications of the 20th December and 27th March last, to demonstrate how, in the seizure and condemnation of the British bark *Springbok*, the maritime jurisprudence of the United States Prize Court set at defiance the best-established doctrines of international law, and we pointed out the dangers which neutral powers would incur if they permitted such a precedent to pass without protest, as it might hereafter be invoked against them.
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> We feel it our duty again to direct attention to that danger. The rights of neutrals, repeatedly trampled under foot by the United States, have, in the case of the *Florida*, been violated in an unprecedented manner. Never since the introduction of international law has a grosser outrage been perpetrated. The midnight attack on the *Florida*, the murder of her crew, and the cutting out of that vessel within the port of Bahia, and under the Brazilian batteries, is unparalleled in modern maritime warfare. The perpetration of that audacious outrage bespeaks reckless contempt for the rights and power of neutral nations, as well as a total disregard of every international obligation."

A LIBERAL VIEW.

From the London Star.

The dispatch of Mr. WEBB, United States Minister at Rio, might remind one of the old saying about the cow which gave good milk, but always overturned the pail. Mr. WEBB has done a handsome thing in the most unhandsome manner. The rash act of a naval officer having given ground of offence to the Government of Brazil, Mr. WEBB undertakes in his dispatch that the wrong shall be fully repaired. "Every reparation," says Mr. WEBB, "which honor and justice demand will be most frankly tendered—more frankly and more promptly than if the same act had been committed by an American cruiser in the waters of the most powerful maritime nation of the world." Why did Mr. WEBB extend his letter beyond the few sentences which contain this manly and honorable undertaking? Had he confined himself to this assurance he must have been acknowledged by every one a worthy representative of the dignity and magnanimity of one of the greatest nations on the earth. But in an evil hour Mr. WEBB chose to make his dispatch a medium of a lecture—nay, of an invective. Now, a lecture and an invective directed against Brazil herself would not under the circumstances have been remarkable as an evidence of good taste and dignity. When a strong Power is making an act of just reparation toward a much weaker State the honor of the former is best consulted for by tendering the reparation in as graceful a manner as possible. But in this instance only a portion of Mr. WEBB's lecture is directed against Brazil. Writing to the Foreign Minister of the South American empire, Mr. WEBB takes up the greater part of his dispatch with a vehement and passionate attack upon the Government, the policy, the press and the people of England. Now, we venture to say that all who have the slightest knowledge of the manner in which diplomatic correspondence is usually conducted will admit that under no possible circumstances could such a proceeding as this become justifiable. It is simply not to be defended. Brazil has no right to be lectured for the doings of England. An American diplomatist has no excuse for conveying a furious attack upon England through the medium of a dispatch addressed to the Brazilian Government. Talking at a third party by means of a discourse addressed to a second can hardly ever be made a dignified or manly performance. It is certainly a performance which, under whatever circumstances, ought to be confined to the transactions and the squabbles of private life. To scold at England, while addressing only Brazil, is a course of conduct which probably no diplomatist but one in the service of the United States could possibly be led to adopt.

THE CASE OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

From the London Times, Nov. 22.

Yesterday morning the Mayor of Liverpool received a letter from the Home Secretary, stating that the case of the *Great Western* had been laid before the law officers of the Crown, and that the depositions of the men had been placed in their hands. A subscription is being made to enable the poor fellows still remaining to return to their homes.

From the London Times, Nov. 23.

Information was received in Liverpool yesterday to the effect that Government has instructed the Solicitor to the Treasury to make a thorough investigation into the facts of this case, and to detain the ship in the meantime. The Solicitor to the Treasury has placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. BATESON, ROBINSON and MORRIS. Mr. F. S. HULL has got 126 men back from the ship, and has sent 116 home again.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

From the London Star.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS disapproves of a general levy and arming of the slaves. He has doubtless felt the pulse of the assembled slaveholders at Richmond preparatory to the reopening of Congress, and finding them hostile to the measure, he feels himself compelled to drop the desperate expedient urged upon him by the Richmond press and by the Governors of several States. * * * * * * * *

The only change which Mr. DAVIS proposes in the existing arrangements is, that in place of the Government impressing slaves for brief periods to labor for the army, some 40,000 slaves should be purchased, and regularly trained as an army works corps, the slaves to have their freedom, not when purchased by the Government, but only after their period of service has expired. The general levy of slaves is postponed until the alternative is subjugation or the adoption of this extreme step be more pressingly presented than the Southern President professes to believe it to be at present. * * * * * * * *

Viewed from the standpoint of the planters, their objections to the manumission scheme are well founded. There cannot be a doubt that the negroes are in favor of the North. Crushed down and degraded as they are, destitute of education, of newspapers, of all trustworthy information, they have yet learned enough from the conversations of their masters to know that the cause of the rupture was the future destiny of the negro race. They knew when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was first elected that he was their friend; they have learned of his Proclamation of Emancipation, and now the negro marches proudly in the Northern armies, subject to the same laws, earning the same pay, and treated in all respects on an equality with the white soldiers. Wherever the Northern armies penetrate the negroes flock to them as to deliverers, and the most trusty scouts, spies and pioneers throughout the war have been liberated slaves. Is it possible therefore to imagine any other result from the arming of the negroes than that they would refuse to fight their brethren in the Union armies? Although they might be compelled by force to march to the field, they would take the earliest opportunity to change sides and to fight against their former oppressors? When the South is so far driven to extremity as to try such a desperate expedient, the Confederacy may be reckoned as among the dead. The sole cause of quarrel would be removed, and the very planters who had most bitterly advocated secession, in the hope of perpetuating slavery, would rather be the citizens of a great united country than the denizens of a Confederacy from which the distinctive feature had been crushed out by the remorseless hoof of war. They know that they had the most perfect independence before the rebellion, and that a Confederation without slavery would not be worth one drop of blood.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

List of Burials at the U. S. General Hospital, City Point, Va., During the Months of October and November, 1864.

NINTH CORPS.

October.

2—Martin Weaver, Co. D, 51st N. Y.—chr. diarr.
4—Seth Wilcox, Co. I, 37th Wisconsin.
8—John T. Wright, Co. A, 38th Wis.—rem. fever.
9—Jos. Kramer, Co. A, 2d Md.—typhoid fever.
12—Isaac Foster, Co. K, 179th N. Y. Vols.—typhoid fever.
14—James Cady, Co. H, 2d Penn. Arty—chr. diarr.
19—Samuel B. Hoyt, Co. B, 59th Mass. Vols.—typhoid fever.
27—Wm. Kenney, Co. K, 51st Penn—typ. fever.
27—Isaac Wade, Co. G, 50th Penn.—typhoid fever.
28—Wm. Snyder, Co. K, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery—typhoid pneumonia.
29—Abraham Mann, Co. B, 60th Ohio—gunshot wound.

November.

10—Wm. E. Barnes, Co. B, 37th Wis.—typ. fever.
15—Lewis G. Hilbun, Co. G, 6th N. H.—typ. fever.
15—C. G. Shelley, Co. 10th, S.S., 60th Ohio—typhoid fever.
15—James M. Davis, Co. H, 31st Me.—typ. fever.
15—Elisha T. Baldwin, Co. A, 60th Ohio—typhoid fever.
23 A. J. Havens, Co. C, 45th Penn—bloody flux.
23—Richard Prother, Co. G, 38th Wis.—chr diarr.
24—A. Ottarson, Co. C, 186th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
26—John Knowd, Co. A, 79th N. Y.—chr. diarr.
27—Francis Walker, 19th N. Y. Batry—rem. fever.
27—Lawrence Tompkins, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery—typhoid pneumonia.
29—Charles P. Brown, Co. I, 37th Wis.—hemor'ge.
30—Francis L. Augsburgh, Co. E, 186th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
30—Giovanni Gualla, 15th N. Y. Eng.—chr. dys'y.

FIFTH CORPS.

October.

1—Jacob Kendig, Co. H, 198th Penn.—chr. diarrhœa.
2—Alfred C. Gold, Co. I, 155th Penn.—gunshot—left breast.
2—Corp. Oliver French, Co. D, 20th Me.—gunshot—left breast.
3—Samuel Green, Co. D, 15th N. Y. H. A.—gunshot—abdomen.
3—James Durie, Co. B, 104th N. Y.—ch. dysentery.
3—Isaac Seaman, Co. E, 1st Mich. S. S.—gunshot—abdomen.
3—James Sunden, Co. F, 1st Md.—gunshot—abd'm.
3—Q. M. Sgt. W. C. Hunter, 190th Penn.—ch. diar.
4—Sergt. James Horton, Co. H, 20th Me.—gunshot—right leg.
4—James Hutchins, Co. E, 91st Penn.—ch. dysen.
4—David Skeels, Co. B, 83d Penn.—gunshot—neck.
5—Chas. Kepp, Co. B, 15th N. Y. H. A.—chr. diarr.
5—Sergt. Christian Schlieff, Co. E, 15th N. Y. H. A.—chr. diarr.
7—Sergt. Joseph Smith, 18th Mass. L. B.—gunshot.
8—Corp. John Wakefield, Co. D, 157th Penn.—gunshot.
8—Isaac Liverngood, Co. C, 149th Penn.—heart dis.
9—H'y McConnell, Co. M, 21st Penn. C.—chr. diar.
10—Edward Ford, Co. G, 4th Del.—rem't fever.
13—Edward Nashot, Co. B, 83d Pa.—shell wound.
13—Lewis Carl, Co. F, 20th Me.—gunshot (head.)
15—Sergt. Thos. O'Connor, Co. G, 11th U. S.—gunshot.
17—Sergt. Geo. Ramsdell, Co. K, 20th Me.—gunshot.
17—Corp. A. J. Hartwell, Co. I, 1st Mich.—chronic diarrhœa.
23—Peter Brazee, Co. K, 20th N. Y. Vols.—chronic diarrhœa.
23—Adam Noise, Co. G, 107th Pa. Vols.—typhoid fever.
24—John Smith, 44th N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
24—Peter Lasher, Co. I, 115th N. Y. Vols.—consumption.
24—Joseph Collins, Co. C, 4th Md.—rem'ttent fever.
26—John Banker, Co. F, 104th N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
26—Michael Fitzpatrick, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
26—Thomas Dunn, Co. I, 198th Pa.—intermittent fever.
28—Edward McCaffrey, Battery E, 1st R. I.—chronic diarrhœa.
28—Amos Lamb, —, 189th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
29—W. Glandenen, Co. B, 155th Pa. V.—chronic diarrhœa.
29—Corp. Elias Tubbs, Co. I, 143d Pa. V.—chronic diarrhœa.
29—Joshua Bryant, Co. E, 155th Pa.—chronic diarrhœa.
29—Amos W. Gould—Co. A, 188th N. Y.—gunshot.

November.

3—Henry Slade, Co. K, 15th N. Y. H. Art.—chronic diarrhœa.
3—George W. Frost, Co. I, 16th Me.—chronic diarrhœa.
8—James H. Roe, Co. E, 61st Mass.—typhus fever.
10—James P. Hardy, Co. I, 155th Pa.—gunshot (throax)
12—Edwin McQueen, 1st N. Y. Artillery—chronic diarrhœa.
12—Ira Dupont, Co. D, 32d Mass.—typhus fever.
14—N. D. Sands, Co. G, 210th Pa. Volunteers—chronic dysentery.
14—Wm. Hurst, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Artillery—chronic diarrhœa.
14—Robinson Cramer, Co. I, 198th Pa.—chronic diarrhœa.
16—Charles Oberley, Co. B, 185th N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
16—Julius Lindelser, Co. L, 15th N. Y. Heavy Artillery—chronic diarrhœa.
20—John Redington, Co. C, 1st Maryland—chronic diarrhœa.
21—Corp. Abram Doane, Co. E, 189th N. Y.—typhus fever.
21—E. L. Harvey, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Art.—typhus fever.
21—Charles Hulshisher, Co. E, 198th Pa.—chronic diarrhœa.

SECOND CORPS.

October.

1—James Foley, Co. F, 40th N. Y. Vols.—chronic diarrhœa.
1—Eugene Lélienstein, Co. B, 64th N. Y. Vols.
2—Isaac Adams, Co. L, 1st Maine Heavy Art.
2—Isaac C. Fulton, Co. I, 1st New-York H. Art.
3—John Ryan, Co. H, 73d N. Y. Vols.—gunshot (right shoulder.)
3—George Young, Co. H, 61st N. Y. Inf.—chronic diarrhœa.
5—Michael D. Kein, 1st Del.—supposed drowned.
5—James Brennan, Co. D, 40th N. Y. Vols.—gunshot (neck.)
7—Hiram Gilford, Co. D, 1st Mass. H. Art.—remittent fever.
7—John O'Brien, Co. D, 8th N. J. Vols.—suicide.
7—Philip Cronin, 1st Lieut. Co. H, 155th New-York—gunshot.
10—John Brown, Co. I, 17th Me—chronic diarrhœa.
11—Wm. Saper, Co. K, 11th Mass.—gunshot.
11—Aaron Harrington, Co. L, 8th N. Y. H. Art.—typhoid fever.
12—Martin Wachentrutz, Co. K, 5th Michigan—chronic diarrhœa.
14—Lewis Howard, Co. C, 10th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
16—Wm. Bockett, Co. D, 5th New-Jersey Vols.
16—James Barry, Co. I, 28th Mass. Vols.—typhoid fever,
16—Michael McAuliffe, — —, 4th N. Y. Heavy Art.—gunshot.
16—Francis Faulkner, Co. K, 10th N. Y. Vols.—typhoid fever.
18—Marcus Flamburg, Co. G, 52d N. Y. V.—gunshot.
23—John Allen, Co. I, 116th Penn. Vols.—chronic hepatitis.
24—Joshua C. Phillips, Co. E, 86th N. Y. Vols.—gunshot.
25—William Hill, Co. B, 2d N. Y. Heavy Artillery—gunshot.
25—Joseph Vasner, Co. G, 57th N. Y. V.—gunshot.
26—Corp. Robert Ellison, Co. E, 86th N. Y. Vols. amputation of left leg.
26—H. C. Crocker, Co. F, 4th N. Y. H. Artillery—debility.
27—Charles Tompkins, Co. F, 57th Penn. Vols.—typhoid fever.
27—Smith Crocker, Co. I, 152d N. Y. Vols.—typhoid fever.
27—Joseph O'Brien, Co. C, 69th N. Y. Vols.—chronic diarrhœa.
27—Henry Ceasar, Co. C, 7th N. J.
28—Thomas Hyan, Co. A, 5th N. H.
28—Alex. H. Coucher, Co. H, 184th Penn.
28—Samuel Ackerman, Co. E, 69th N. Y.
28—Richard L. Baldwin, Co. H, 4th N. Y. H. A.
28—F. A. Styles, Co. L, 53d Penn.
29—Christopher Sherry, Co. G, 57th N. Y.
29—James Coney, Co. B, 5th Mich.
30—Sergt. Peter Newkirk, Co. A, 20th Mass.
31—John Bryson, Co. I, 5th N. H.

November.

1—Wm. Pearson, Co. H, 114th Penn.
2—Frederick Waterhouse, Co. A, 53d or 145th Penn.
3—Daniel Dany, Co. B, 19th Maine.
3—Jesse Springelunger, Co. I, 114th Penn.
3—James Ford, Co. D, 4th New-York H. Art.
4—John Feltman, Co. D, 84th Pennsylvania.
4—Rob. McCloskey, Co. E, 23d Massachusetts.
4—Christian Kullman, Co. H, 64th New-York.
5—Joseph Meyer, Co. F, 39th New-York.
6—Samuel Arnold, Co. L, 99th Pennsylvania.
9—John Hannan, Co. D, 69th New-York.
9—Wm. Steele, Co. H, 2d New-York H. Art.
11—John Blair, Co. C, 14th Conn.—gunshot, abd.
11—Edward Fitch, Co. A, 88th New-York.
11—George Thompson, Co. H, 61st V. Y—typ fev.
12—Josiah Mitchell, Co. I, 105th Penn—chronic diarrhœa.
16—Charles F. Dresser, Co. I, 1st Mass. H. Art.
16—Sizismund Eckstein, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey.
17—Jacob Kunen, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey.
18—G W Smith, Co B, 28th Mass—typhus fever
20—Timothy A Glading, Co F, 7th N Y H Art—erysipelas.
20—Jacob H Horesley, Co D, 7th N Y H Art—typhus pneumonia.
20—Peter Myers, Co D, 52d N Y—typhus pneumonia.
20—Peter Van Sickles, Co G, 152d N Y
20—Elias Cheek, Co H, 1st Me H Art.
22—John Taraugle, Co F, 40th N Y Vols—pneumonia.
22—Charles O'Goodrich, Co H, 12th Va (rebel)—gunshot (amputation right arm at shoulder.)
24—Lorenzo M Coffin, Co H, 1st Me H Art—consumption.
25—Thomas Sellers, Co H, 69th N Y—typhus fever.
26—George Dolt, Co C, 124th N Y—typhus fever.
26—Sylvester Dearwood, Co B, 1st Min—chronic diarrhœa.
26—Edward Turgeon, Co C, 7th N Y H Art—gunshot (amputation.)
26—James Cromwell, Co E, 53d Pa—gunshot.
30—Hiram Moore, Co I, 52d N Y—typhus fever.

CAVALRY CORPS.

October.

1—John Jack, Co. G, 6th Ohio—dysentery.
2—Henry Harlan, Co. K, 4th Penn.—dysentery.
2—Charles P. Hubbard, Co. E, 1st Md.—dysentery.
3—John B. Johnson, Co. I, 1st Me.—chr. diarr.
3—James Doutman, Co. F, 10th N. Y.—gunshot, (left side.)
3—Walter S. Lent, Co. E, 1st Penn.—gunshot (treachea.)
6—John Dunnings, Co. F, 6th Ohio—gunshot.
7—Richard Brady, Co. I, 20th Penn.—diarrhœa.
8—Eri Carey, Co. K, 6th Ohio—remittent fever.
8—P.H. McArdie, Co. H, 4th Penn.—chr. diarr.
8—James Sperry, Co. H, 6th Ohio—chr. diarr.
8—Philip Decker, Co. K, 1st N. J.—typ. mal. fev.
9—Conrad Climan, Co. B, 1st N. J.—gunshot frac.
9—Sergt. John A. Little, Co. C, 28th N. C. (rebel)—gunshot, (left thigh.)
10—Wellington W. Pope, Co. K, 4th Penn.—chr. diarrhœa.
10—Wm. Leach, Co. K, 10th N. Y.—typ. mal. fev.
14—Samuel M. Beal, Co. D, 13th Penn.—chr. diarr.
17—Samuel M. Lane, Co. L, 10th N. Y.—chr. diarr.
18—John Stearns, accidental drowning.
25—James Hill, Co. H, 16th Penn.—chr. diar.
25—Robert C. Lewis, Co. D, 1st Penn.—typ. mal fever.
25—Jacob J. Sheads, Co. B, 21st Penn.—diptheria.
26—Samuel R. Borland, Co. L, 16th Penn.—chr. diarrhœa.
26—Samuel D. Darrow, Co. D, 1st N. J.—chronic diarrhœa.
26—Wm. W. Platt, Co. C, 5th S. C. (rebel)—gunshot—head.
27—James W. Reed, Co. B, 1st S. C. (rebel)—gunshot—left thigh.
29—Eland B. Kendig, Co. E, 21st Penn.—ch. dir.
31—Herbert Small Janvrin, Co. I, 1st Mass.—chr. diarrhœa.

November.

3—Sergt. Wm. Crowther, Co. F, 2d Penn.—shell-wound—head.
3—George C. Besse, Co. K, 1st Me.—gunshot—neck.
4—Charles S. King, Co. L, 4th Penn.—gunshot—abdomen.
6—Barney Quigley, Co. A, 1st Me.—chr. diar.
7—Daniel Campbell, Co. F, 8th Penn.—inflammation of bowels.
9—James Campbell, Co. F, 2d Penn.—chr. diar.
9—Wm. Chase, Co. F, 1st Me.—malarian debility.
12—Ben. Warren, Co. E, 1st Me.—gunshot—right shoulder.
12—George Stevenson, Co. K, 8th Penn.—chr. diar.
24—Wm. Reedy, Co. B, 14th Penn.—chr. diar.
24—Henry Groff, Co. G, 21st Penn.—gunshot.
29—Levi Emmons, Co. C, 6th Ohio—chr. dysentery.
26—Ralph Kendrick, Co. K, 1st Me.—pneumonia.

The Indiana Plot.

LETTER FROM THE ALLEGED CHIEF CONSPIRATOR, H. H. DODD.

H. H. DODD, who was charged with being one of the chief conspirators in the Indiana plot, has turned up in Windsor, C. W., whence he addresses a letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, indignantly denying the insinuation that he has been acting under the direction of the authorities at Washington. He says:

> Do you wish sincerely to know in regard to the pistols? You will recollect that a gentleman in New-York claimed them as his individual property; and by reference to my card, published on the 5th day of December last, you will find further explanation as to my connection with the said pistols. It was not then considered even a crime by Democratic journals, to buy and sell, or to keep and bear arms. The amount involved was not so large as to raise the inquiry, "Where the money came from?"
>
> My escape was no great exploit, not sufficiently so at least to raise the question of "*How it was contrived?*" A little affair of this sort could be managed as well as the purchase of a few hundred pistols, without the intervention of the Government or any of its agents. You do me great injustice when you speak of me as some notorious criminal, personally known to all thief-catchers, and whose picture every detective in the country carried about with him. The fact that I have safely arrived in a country where the "*majesty of the law*" is respected, fully proves the contrary; for how could I pass through a perfect forest of detectives, secret policemen, spies, soldiers in uniform, soldiers in citizens' dress, in female attire, dressed as hod-carriers, as peddlers, as white-washers, teamsters, wood-choppers, spread all through the county of Marion and adjoining counties; swarming in the cities of Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, and upon every railway train; yet, simply because I was unknown to them, and because they did not have my picture in their pockets, I passed through them all unnoticed.
>
> It is no longer necessary to attack my honor, to prove the Democratic "*leaders*" in no way connected with the "Dodd conspiracy." They are no more responsible for my acts than I am for theirs, and I am perfectly willing that the acts of some of them, in this case, should be the standard, if the rest of them will assent.
>
> But the simple object of this note, however, was to give you my denial to the charge of "*complicity with MORTON.*" This is all I ask, so that the Democratic masses can see it over my own signature. I care not who avers it. I am satisfied to risk the question of veracity. If you are incredulous, just inquire of Maj. BURNETT, Gen. HOVEY, or Col. WARNER, and methinks the energetic replies will be entirely satisfactory.
>
> It may be that I committed an error in abandoning the "Commission." Be this as it may, I regret exceedingly to have made any plea either to the jurisdiction or to the indictment, or to have in any manner recognized the tribunal.
>
> The charge that I violated a parole is, like all the rest, utterly false. I was in solitary confinement every moment from the time of my arrest until the escape. Respectfully, yours, &c.,
>
> H. H. DODD.

—It is said that Dr. STERNDALE BENNETT is expected at Leipzig, with a view to the production of his symphony there.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 11, 1864.

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

On the morning of the 7th, at daylight, the Fifth Corps, with the Third Division of the Second, and the brigades of cavalry, broke camp in the Army of the Potomac, and started south. During the same afternoon they crossed the Nottoway River on pontoons, and then took them up and moved on. On the afternoon of the 8th heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stony Creek Station, on the Weldon Railroad, and deserters who came in that day stated that Mahone's rebel division had been sent our to meet our forces. The exact destination of our troops was unkown. Gen. Warren commanded the force. A cavalry reconnoissance was made on Thursday afternoon, which drove the rebels to their breastworks on Hatchen's Run, where they were developed in force. Reports were current that the evacuation of Petersburgh might be looked for at an early day.

There is nothing new in regard to Sherman. Richmond papers of the 8th are ominously silent; they say not a word has been received at the rebel War Department about affairs in Georgia. They had received no Georgia exchanges later than the 3d. An arrival at Annapolis, from Charleston harbor, Nov. 7, reports that heavy firing was heard that day in the direction of Savannah, believed to be the guns of either Foster or Sherman.

The Syracuse *Journal*, of the 9th inst., says: "A report has reached us, through reliable private sources, which explains the reason why Gen. Rosecrans was lately relieved from the command of the Missouri Department. That eminent officer, by order of the War Department, has proceeded down the Mississippi, in order to assume the leadership of a large force which is designed to operate in the rear of Hood. We shall hear good news from Tennessee directly. Concerning this the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* remarks: "It is not true that an order has been issued removing Gen. Rosecrans from the command of Missouri, though it is quite probable that such an order may be issued. His supersedure need not be regarded as an indication of official disapproval with him, for if superseded he will next be heard from in a situation calculated to display his admirable qualities as a field officer."

A dispatch from Vicksburgh, dated Dec. 4. says, Maj.-Gen. Dana, by a successful expedition, destroyed the Mississippi Central Railroad for thirty miles above the Big Black River crossing, including the long bridge at that place. He found the enemy in force, but the work was thoroughly done. Our troops then returned to Vicksburgh, with the loss of five killed and forty-one wounded and missing. He also destroyed 2,500 bales of Confederate cotton, and about $300,000 worth of other public property.

The dispatches from Nashville represent nothing new in the military situation before that city. The bad weather had partially put a stop to hostilities, and the rebels were shivering in their rags around their camp fires.

GENERAL NEWS.

The storm on Saturday checked business. Produce and merchandise were in very moderate request; the changes in prices were not important. The freight market was inactive, with 471 vessels of all classes in port.

The prize-steamer *Susanna*, which arrived off the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Thursday night, is 178 feet long and 18 feet beam, and has one engine of 150-horse power. She is about 300 tons, and, at the time of her capture, had on board 270 bales of cotton. She was captured by the United States steamer *Metacomet*, after a chase of four hours, during which she threw overboard considerable of her cargo. The *Susanna* had sailed from Galveston for Havana. Her captors found no colors on board. Capt. Jouett, of the *Metacomet*, ordered her to be taken to Key West, to be coaled, after which she was sent to Philadelphia. The prize-master of the *Susanna*, H. C. Nields, is an officer of the *Metacomet*, belonging to Pennsylvania. He distinguished himself in the fight in Mobile Bay, and was favorably noticed by Admiral Farragut. The *Metacomet* has been very successful as a blockader. The *Donegal* and the *Kate Dale* were among her captures, both of which are in the Government service. At the time the *Susanna* sailed from Galveston, two vessels were there, ready to run the blockade—the *Denbigh* and the *Zephyr*—both loaded with cotton.

The Board of City Canvassers have not counted any votes so far for either Mr. Hecker, for Alderman in the Fourth District, where there is a vacancy, or for the candidates who ran to fill the vacancy of School Commissioners in the Tenth Ward. Both matters have been laid over for consideration on the final day of the canvass.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but the business they transacted was altogether of routine character. The board adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Philadelphia *Age*—very poor authority in such matters—asserts that the construction of the Dutch Gap Canal has been abandoned. The Confederate artillerists have succeeded in breaking the enormous dredging machines that are employed in the execution of the canal, and now, the *Age* mournfully adds, "nothing can be done."

With the recent change of proprietorship in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the price of that paper advanced from one cent to two cents per copy.

Wm. C. Brown, of Paterson, N. J., a dyer by occupation, was found badly mangled on the railroad on the morning of the 9th, and utterly unconscious. He was brought home and lingered till about eleven o'clock, when he expired. The circumstances connected with this tragic affair, says the Paterson *Press*, are unaccountable. He went out with his dog about eight o'clock, to take his usual morning walk, proceeded down the railroad to the cut, which is barely a quarter of a mile from the built-up part of the place. It was not known that he was sick or under great depression of spirits. That he was struck by the cars is almost certain, since both arms were found broken, yet the track there is perfectly straight, and he must have been seen by the engineer or fireman. The train did not stop, nor is there any known source of information as to how the event happened. More suspicious still is the fact that, when brought home, his watch and money had disappeared, the pocket and fob being turned inside out. Some person must have relieved him of them either before or after the accident.

Col. Moody, of Ohio, recently returning from Catlettsburgh, Ky., met on the boat a ferocious gentleman (?) of the Southern persuasion. The dweller in Dixie began to vilify the fighting preacher, and ended by drawing a revolver upon him, with a threat to shoot. The Colonel in his wrath is perfectly leonine. Swift as lightning, he launched himself upon the insulting traitor, hurled him into a corner of the boat, and wrested the revolver from his grasp. The doughty minister still retains the repeater; but he has a heart as big as his body, and can forgive as well as he can preach and fight; consequently he announces himself as willing to return the pistol so soon as a manly apology shall be made.

Steamship *Golden Rule*, D. S. Babcock, Esq., Commander, from Greytown 2d inst., with mails, passengers, and treasure to the Central American Transit Company, arrived last evening. The *Golden Rule* has experienced strong northerly winds for the last three days.

Dr. Mary E. Walker has received the appointment of Acting Surgeon in the army, and has assumed duty as surgeon in the female military prison in Louisville.

A merchant who arrived at Washington on Wednesday, from Richmond, after having failed thirteen times previously, says that the Union fires never burned brighter in the hearts of the middle classes in the beleagured city than they do at present. He states that almost the entire foreign population is for the reconstruction of the Union. Jeff. Davis has his house guarded day and night. Serious alarm is felt in all circles, but it does not partake of a panic.

Among the fruits of Gen. Merrit's visit to Loudon Valley, last week are about two thousand head of cattle, one thousand sheep, ane somd horses, all of which have been turned over to to Gen. Sheridan's Quartermaster at Stevenson's Depot. The portion of the valley visited by our forces has been completely stripped of stock for at least five miles on each side of the road traveled, and all the hay and forage has been burned. The losses in many instances will, undoubtedly, fall upon innocent parties, but the measure was deemed a necessity, in order to strip the country of subsistence for Mosby's and other guerrilla gangs.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* of December 4, has information, from what it deems reliable sources, that "Price, with all the force with which he succeeded in getting across the Arkansas River, is on his way to Texas or the Red River country. The fatal disasters with which he met in the series of conflicts with Blunt and Curtis, were quite sufficient to satisfy the rebel General and his followers. They have no desire to engage in any further adventures this side of the Arkansas. It is true, however, that the forces of Stand Waitie, Cooper and Gano, are this side of the Arkansas and in the Indian Territory, for the purpose of capturing our supply trains. This is the same force that captured the large train at Cabin Creek in August last; also the same that burned the hay at Fort Gibson."

Gen. Hancock's new corps is recruiting rapidly. The General is much encouraged by the course of New-Hampshire in offering extra bounties for recruits, and desires other States to do likewise.

The Legislature of Virginia, (as contra-distinguished from West Virginia,) now in session at Alexandria, have elected Joseph Segar to fill the vacancy in the United State Senate, occasioned by the death of Mr. Bowden, and John C. Underwood, at present United States District Judge, in place of Senator Carlile, whose term expires on the 4th of next March.

Lord Lyons' *ménage* and stock of wines were sold at auction in Washington, on Friday. The wines and brandies, about a thousand bottles, were purchased mostly by an agent of the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, at moderate prices.

The Loss of Liberty in America.

One of the bugbears which continually haunt the English mind in regard to this country, is the dreadful oppression to which personal liberty, and especially the liberty of the press, has been exposed since the beginning of our war. According to the British idea, free citizens are daily snatched away from their peaceful avocations and consigned to the "American Bastile" in Fort Lafayette, without trial or accusation, while any journal that should breathe a word against Mr. Seward or Mr. Lincoln would be at once suppressed at the point of the bayonet!

The truthful and exhilarating pictures presented weekly by the veracious correspondent of the London *Times*, of American liberties, strengthen these notions, which have now become fixed facts in the minds of most solid and sensible Britons. What may be called the "*Saturday Review* fallacy" has now fixed this opinion of American freedom as a dogma in nearly the whole British press for the upper classes. This fallacy consists in the now well-known and ingenious method of first telling a downright falsehood about a foreign nation in the form of a "rumor," and then reasoning from it as a probable occurrence, next basing an important argument on it as a well-settled fact, and finally casually alluding to it, in reasonings on other matters, as a universally admitted axiom.

By this acute process, the "intelligent English mind" is convinced to the depths of its being of the most unfortunate mental and personal slavery of the American people. To our foreign critics who take this cheerful aspect, we commend the phenomena of the recent Presidential campaign. During that struggle, they would have beheld this oppressed and enslaved population calling its "despotic Administration" by every name of opprobrium known to political calumny, and this with perfect impunity. They would have seen "the fettered press" filling column after column with the most atrocious abuse of its "tyrant," and exposing every weakness of, and inventing every possible scandal against, the "despotism at Washington;" and, through it all, not a tongue silenced by a Government which had 500,000 bayonets at its command, nor a press (outside of the limits of military or martial law) suppressed, or even censured by an Administration which, according to them, was all-powerful, and regardless of every personal right.

Our critics may, however, reply that this forbearance was displayed during a struggle between two parties, where the slightest disregard of law manifested by the one would have given the victory to the other.

Leaving out of view the singular and unheard-of nature of this tyranny, which could be thus easily overthrown, we call the attention of our foreign censors to the remarkable phenomena now presented in a portion of the press of this city.

We have just finished a political contest in which the present Administration is supported by an enormous popular majority through the Union. It was never so strong as it is at this moment. It commands the devotion and the votes of hundreds of thousands of veteran soldiers. Even the patriotic Opposition would support it in the most vigorous measures to uphold the Government. At this time, a fiendish plot is laid, by rebel agents, to burn the largest city of the Union. A portion of the Opposition press of the city, (which may justly be called "the rebel press,") laughs at the threatened calamity, as the "phosphorus panic," and now attempts to charge the Administration with the ingenious purpose of firing a dozen different hotels, for the sake of scaring the Democracy of New-York! But more than this, one of these sheets, in the very agony of the nation's struggle and sacrifice, sneers at all our costly offerings of life and means, belittles every victory, persistently magnifies every rebel success, is cast down at each Union triumph, and is manifestly cheerful, not to say mocking, over our disasters,—slanders our Generals, reviles our officials, does its utmost to discourage enlistments, and in every way, is bitterly opposed and hostile, not alone to Mr. Lincoln and his Administration, but to the national life.

This journal and its congenial associates are never checked for a moment; not a word is spoken by the Government against them; not an edict leveled at them. The soldiers they revile, and the brave men whose cause they trample on, continually pass their offices each day, and never even offer an insult. They are evidently and plainly—if not all, at least in individual instances—*organs of Jeff. Davis*; and still they are allowed to live in the commercial metropolis of the nation. If this is not "Liberty of the Press," with a vengeance, we should like to know what is? We think it liberty which has become license, and of a dangerous kind, too.

We would not have Governmental measures against these journals, but we do hope that such a public tone will be aroused by their course, as will alarm even them, and at least silence the treason which a sense of public decency should cause them to conceal.

Our Three Armies.

The indications are, that there will be a culmination this week of more than one of the three great campaigns which are now in progress—that of Sherman in Georgia, that of Thomas in Tennessee, and that of Grant in Virginia. Whatever may be the exact point at which Sherman is aiming, there is no doubt that by this time his army is very near to the seaboard, and if it is going to have a serious action with the enemy at all, the event must be close at hand. In Middle Tennessee, again, it would seem as if matters could not remain long in their present state. Hood is closely menacing the defences of Nashville, while he has planted batteries on the Cumberland River, northwest of the city, and his forces have also been found to the eastward. If he proposes to assault, his opportunity has come, and if he proposes to march into Kentucky, he could not find a better moment, though events may prove he could not have chosen a worse one. Beside the assault on the city, and a movement north of it, there is but one other operation in which he can have any hope—a march into East Tennessee. If he accomplish neither of these, the rebel campaign will stand confessed a terrible failure, and no hope for Hood in the future. In Virginia, as well as in the far South and Southwest, our columns, this morning, bear witness that activity is again to be the order. The object of the movement begun by Gen. Warren on our left rear on Wednesday last, has not yet been fully developed, but we shall presently learn its magnitude, bearings and issue.

Mail Carriage North and South---How the Account Stands.

From the Report of the Postmaster-General, we learn that the accounts between the Treasury and the Department for the past year, show a balance of about half a million in favor of the Post-office, provided we give credit, as we are bound to do, for the sum which represents the commutation of the franking privilege.

Ten years ago the deficiency in the annual balance was over a million and a half. And the year before the rebel States announced their purpose of defying the Government, the balance against the Department had approached close to the enormous sum of seven millions.

There is more in the financial statement than appears on the face of it. The sparse settlements in some portions of the South, which have been excluded from participation in the mail arrangements of the General Government since the war broke out, were a serious but inevitable burden on the tax-paying public of the North. They were always understood to be so. Their proper share of the impost had necessarily to be borne in part by the people resident in the more populous districts. And we can, therefore, easily understand how there might be a difference of nearly a million and a quarter between the financial balances of 1854 and 1864 in favor of the latter year. But when we find that, within the six years immediately preceding the rebellion, *under a pure and simple Democratic Administration*, the annual deficit of the department had actually quadrupled, we have to pause in order to find the precise economic theory by which to account for the strange disparity between the income and outlay.

The perplexity is not lessened in looking to the fact, that the same year in which the deficit of the Department was greatest, the ocean mail service of the United States had been crippled to the last degree by the withdrawal of the subsidy from the North Atlantic line and by the curtailment of the subsidies which had hitherto been paid to the Southern coasting lines. By so much, indeed, as the foreign mail facilities were diminished, by so much the balance against the Department seems to have grown. To-day our postal expenses are less than they were seven years ago. To-day our postal revenues are two-thirds greater than they were seven years ago. There is a notable story in these simple figures. Granted (on the debit side) that we have a shorter distance to carry our mails, by virtue of the partial occupation of the country by armed rebels, how comes it that we can collect, to-day, twelve and a half millions within the loyal States for the eight odd millions we scraped up, North and South, seven years ago?

That is a point which those who are doleful over the financial prospect may, with great advantage, consider. We can all see at a glance why we should expend less, proportionately, for mail carriage, than we did before Cobb and Floyd carried off the public funds. But it needs more reflection to see how, *without* the contributions of seven or eight Southern States, we actually draw in more money than we did when the Union, under purely Democratic rule, was in the heyday of prosperity. It seems as if a community not above the influence of common schools—even if they are, here and there, *very common*—has in it certain properties which the public Postmaster cannot afford to despise. It appears as if States that put no ban upon intelligence, however poor and despised may be those in search of it, have in them certain productive qualities which cannot appertain to communities where common schools for half the population are interdicted under the severest penalties.

In this bare abstract of one section of the postal record of the year may, we think, be read the ultimate triumph of our cause. To be really productive, the South must be *free*. Intelligence must be free. The expression of opinion must be free. Otherwise we return to the old Post-Office deficits of seven millions annually, and to many other bad things besides.

The Commercial and Financial Prospects of the British American Confederation.

The Finance Minister of the Canadian Provinces has put into what may be called a popular form, a number of interesting facts and statements bearing on the commercial and financial condition of the Provinces which are about to be federally united. The statement is naturally rose-colored; but we are interested in looking at its main points.

The Quebec Conference agreed to transfer the aggregate revenues of the separate Provinces to the Federal Government with the exception of certain local funds—amounting in the Maritime Colonies to about a quarter of a million dollars annually, and in the Western Provinces to something over a million and a quarter. These purely local revenues, it was further agreed to supplement by an annual vote of 80 cents *per capitum* from the federal treasury, to enable each Province to provide for the expenses of local legislation and government—making an aggregate of about four and a half million dollars. This disposition of petty local revenues, along with the eighty cents *per capitum* subsidy, it is reckoned would still leave the General Government a balance—estimated on the present resources of the separate Provinces, of over nine millions and a half. The exact figures of the Finance Minister are these:

Gross revenue receipts	$14,223,320
Local revenue and subsidy	4,860,892
Balance for General Government	$9,362,328

The public debt of the Canadas is a little over sixty-seven millions; of Nova Scotia, something under five millions; of New-Brunswick, about five and three-quarter millions; of Newfoundland, almost one million; and of Prince Edward Island, nearly a quarter of a million. The gross debt of the Confederation at starting would thus be a fraction less than eighty million dollars. That runs close up to $25 a head of the population. There is nothing alarming in this, provided the separate Provinces do not proceed to run up an individual score for themselves. If, however, they are unable to carry on this local machinery with the petty revenues left to them and the 80-cent (per head) subsidy, they will either have to make up the deficiency by an income-tax, raised in addition to the burdens imposed by the General Government, or become borrowers independently of the Confederation. That sort of arrangement might soon make a wonderful difference in the aggregates of the Finance Minister.

Without taking once into account the immense fluctuations in the trade of a country whose exports include lumber and ship-building to so large an extent, the incumbent of the Canadian Treasury makes up a flourishing trade report from the returns of certain years which have been most unusually prosperous in both the lumber and ship-building trade. We are satisfied that the results he reaches—having a regard to the averages—are altogether fallacious. But such as they are, we lay the sum of them before our readers. The gross yearly trade, export and import, of the five Provinces is made to show the vast figure of one hundred and thirty-seven and a half millions—Canada giving a return of nearly eighty-eight millions, New-Brunswick about seventeen millions, Nova Scotia eighteen and a half millions, Prince Edward Island over three millions, and Newfoundland eleven millions and a quarter.

This estimate, we say, is founded upon the returns of a year unusually prosperous for both the lumbermen and shipbuilders. The decline in the present year alone, as every business man familiar with the country knows, would reduce the aggregates at least from fifteen to twenty per cent.

From the statement in which these estimates and facts are presented, we learn, for the first time, that the vast Crown domain of the Provinces is not to become the property of the Confederation, but to remain a bone of contention for the local Governments and speculators, repelling, rather than inviting, emigration, and opening innumerable avenues for petty larceny and general plunder.

The Italian Premier on the Recent Convention.

The most important and interesting speech made in the Italian Parliament during the debate on the Franco-Italian Convention, was that of Gen. La Marmora, the chief of the new Government. The candid, honest tone of the Premier's address, has inspired the nation with confidence in himself, and in the treaty under consideration. The terms of that treaty were not originally approved by the Minister; he was conscientiously opposed to them from an apprehension that they might tend to mar the work of Italian unity; but when he assumed office, and found the obnoxious instrument already completed and signed, he determined, after mature deliberation, and weighing of the arguments for and against it, to give the provisions thereof his cordial support. However repugnant the said convention may be to ardent patriots, there can be no doubt, argues the General, that it will prove, on the whole, beneficial to Italy. It will remove the French garrison from the Subalpine peninsula, and ultimately leave the solution of the Roman question to the inhabitants of the "Eternal City." The Italian Government and people will faithfully abide by the terms of the convention, and, in the opinion of the Premier, the party in the chamber who suspected that the Emperor Napoleon would not do likewise, did his French Majesty great injustice. La Marmora assured the House that the Emperor was at heart well disposed toward Italy. True, that personage once entertained doubt, touching the possibility of Italian unity, but now he is convinced that that unity is irrevocable, and accepts it as a virtually accomplished fact. Nor does it become Italians to be unmindful of the important services which Napoleon has rendered to their cause. Let it not be forgotten that it was he who promoted the discussion of the Italian question at the Congress of Paris—that it was he who drove the Austrians out of Lombardy—that it was he who initiated that great movement which resulted in the expulsion of those petty despots that formerly oppressed them. And, after such evidences of his friendship, is it generous, is it prudent, asks the Premier, to harbor undue distrust of his Majesty's designs? If Italians honestly discharge the obligations which the treaty imposes on them, the French Emperor, continues the Minister, will withdraw his troops from Rome within the period specified, and not only do so, but aid Italy, perhaps with all his moral and diplomatic influence, to recover Venice.

Such is the pith of the Italian Premier's argument in favor of the acceptance of the September convention, and in defence of the French Emperor. Of course, La Marmora's expectation that Napoleon will yet coöperate with Italy in attempting to rescue Venice from the clutches of Austria, may or may not be realized; but if that astute ruler will only act up to the spirit and the letter of the treaty about Rome, the Italians will be satisfied.

The people of Italy, however, don't admire the qualifications and reservations of the French Foreign Secretary touching certain future contingencies. They are willing, after the withdrawal of the French garrison, to refrain themselves from all intermeddling in Roman politics; but, if they do so, it must be on condition that, in the event of a rupture between the Pope and his subjects, the French Emperor will rigidly observe the doctrine of nonintervention, and leave the Roman Pontiff and the Roman people to arrange their differences in whatever way they please.

Maximilian and the Mexicans.

Maximilian has completed his tour through the provinces of his Empire, and has once more established himself in its Capital. The reception which he met with during his travels, has inspired him with confidence and audacity. While away, his Majesty became cognizant of two important facts, of which, we presume, he would have remained ignorant had he not gone. The first is, that "the Empire is firmly based on the firm will of the immense majority of the nation:" the second, that "that immense majority is desirous of peace, tranquillity and justice." These discoveries have convinced Maximilian not only that he is securely seated on his throne, but that it is his duty to confer on the Mexicans those blessings which they so ardently yearn for. Yet how can "peace, tranquillity and justice" be reëstablished in his dominions, if those wretched incendiaries who still persist in standing up for republicanism, liberty and autonomy, are not put down? Hitherto the Emperor has shown that forbearance toward them that honorable adversaries are entitled to, but now the Emperor declares that he will keep terms with them no longer, and that henceforward all bands of armed men infesting the country shall be regarded and treated as banditti; which means that they are to be tried by court-martial and shot, or hung, within twenty-four hours after sentence. This mode of dealing with gangs of robbers is, of course, well enough; but it seems rather premature for a sovereign that owes his throne to violence and intervention, to doom to the gallows all men found in arms against his authority.

The power of Maximilian is at present in the ascendant, and he has made up his mind to give his opponents no quarter. Nay, he has become an imitator of the policy of his French patron, and has set about establishing a perfect despotism in the country, which will keep the people in perpetual pupilage, and leave him absolute master of their destinies. This is evident from his recent instructions to the Prefects of the empire, by which these functionaries are transformed into so many local tyrants, who are authorized to relax or restrict the rights of the inhabitants at pleasure. What measure of liberty the press is to enjoy under the new *régime*, will suffice as an illustration of the whole system. "The Prefects," says the Imperial circular, "will also give their attention to the press, which ought to operate on the basis of law. Writings, however, which overstep the limits of the law, and direct *attacks against our creeds, against good manners*, against individuals, against the *institutions of our country, ought not, under any circumstances, to be tolerated*."

Maximilian purposes to put a straight waistcoat on the Mexican Press, in order to compel it to observe the proprieties—chief among which will be a prudent reticence touching the acts and ordinances of the Imperial Administration, which must not be alluded to save in terms of eulogy. The liberty of the Mexican press and people in the future will, indeed, be pretty much on a par; and Mexico will gain as little by the abandonment of her republican government for a despotism, as the frogs did by exchanging King Log for King Stork.

British Colonial Organs.—As a rule no one here notices what the Southern organs in Canada have to say upon human events. But the English organ of the Canadian Government in Montreal surely ought not to constitute itself an apologist for the rebel incendiaries here. In the latest issue before us, this organ points out as an excuse for the ruffians who attempted to burn down the City of New-York, that

> "the Federals not only attempted but actually destroyed houses tenanted by harmless women and children in the valley of the Shenandoah. Was that," the organ asks, "an offence too rank for language to characterize. Of course not, the poor wretches were beastly, brutal 'secesh.'"

Mr. Attorney-General Cartier was here the other day on a friendly mission. The journal we quote from is his organ. It may be incapable of doing harm. But we submit, whether, in the present critical condition of affairs, the Attorney-General of Lower Canada might not, with advantage, call off his hounds.

A Fair Estimate—The Richmond *Courier* a journal lately started in the rebel Capital, says: "A thousand willing, patriotic men are worth a hecatomb of discontented, and, as the phrase goes, 'disloyal spirits.'"

By "willing, patriotic men," the *Courier* means the rebels pure and simple; and by "disloyal spirits," those Southerners who wish an end put to the rebellion. A "hecatomb" is literally a sacrifice of a hundred oxen, and, in a wider sense, a *hundred men*, so that by the *Courier's* figures a thousand genuine rebels are worth only a hundred men who would gladly return to the Union. Confederate men in Richmond would seem to have depreciated in about the same ratio as Confederate money, which at the latest dates was rated at $10 for $1 in "greenbacks."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 10.

THE OLD SEVEN-THIRTIES.

On application to the Secretary of the Treasury and Gen. Spinner, we are informed that the report that he intends to receive the old seven-thirties in payment for Customs duties is without any foundation.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 10.

SHERMAN.

The Government has received no information other than what appears in the Southern papers in relation to Sherman's movements.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Five or six merchants of Washington, charged with selling goods to blockade-runners, who were at large on parole, have been recommitted to the Old Capitol Prison by order of the Secretary of War.

LORD LYONS' AFFAIRS.

The horses, carriages, &c., and liquors belonging to the establishment of Lord Lyons have been sold at auction. The wines ranged from $30 to $40 a dozen, and the brandies at $7 50 a bottle. This disposition of his property indicates that Lord Lyons will not soon return to this country, if at all.

A LOYAL SHIP AND A LOYAL CREW.

Commodore Craven, of the United States ship *Niagara*, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated Antwerp, Nov. 22, says:

"On receiving the announcement of the reelection of President Lincoln this vessel was immediately dressed, with our national flag flying at her mast-heads. We consider this to be the greatest and most important contest of the war, and most glorious in its result. I have again dressed the ship today, and at noon fired a salute of twenty-one guns. It is, I believe, the first time since our national existence that such a demonstration was made by any of our ships-of-war, but the occasion seems so momentous and all-glorious to me that I could not resist the impulse to thus manifest my joy."

REFUGEES FROM LYNCHBURGH.

Seven men, five women and four children, refugees from Lynchburgh, Va., presented themselves at the Provost-Marshal's office to-day. They were comfortably clad, and said they came North on account of the scarcity and high price of provisions.

THE DERELICT MERCHANTS.

The Military Commission in session in this city this morning took up the case of Charles E. Waters, hardware merchant in Baltimore, in which Pardon Worsley was the principal witness for the Government. He is accused of selling goods to blockade-runners, to be carried into the rebel lines.

DESERTERS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

The mail steamer *Cossack*, from City Point today, brought about fifty deserters from Gen. Lee's army, who suffered much from the cold, being in most instances thinly clad and without blankets.

TAX ON CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

The following is the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Stevens, that the true construction and meaning of so much of the act to provide internal revenue approved June 30 last, as refers to the tax or duty on cigars shall be as follows; The tax shall be assessed on the real value; and the price for which the same shall have been sold, or alleged to have been sold, or offered for sale, shall only be an item of evidence to enable the Inspector and Assessor to ascertain the true value. The assessed value shall never be less than such alleged price or value.

Whenever the owner or possessor or agent of cigars shall fix the value thereof, or allege a certain price for which he pretends to have purchased them, or offers them for sale, if the inspector or assessor shall deem such price below the real value, he shall be at liberty to take the same at that price for the use of the Government, giving the owner or agent a certificate of the value, who shall be paid the same on presenting it to the Treasurer of the United Sates, or his deputy. The returns relative to the kinds of cigars required by the 90th section of the act may be made monthly or bi-monthly, instead of weekly, as may be decided by the assessors. Manufacturers of cigars shall be allowed to have their cigars inspected and stamped, and to return and pay the tax upon the same at any time before as well as at the time of sale. The stamp shall always indicate the actual amount of the tax paid or payable.

Marine Disasters.

Long Branch, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 10.

The schooner *Telegraph* is ashore at Long Branch. She is tight. Crew saved.

A bark is ashore at Deal. Name unknown. Crew saved.

A schooner, name unknown as yet, sunk six miles from this place at 11 o'clock this morning.

AMUSEMEMTS.

Sundries.—It rarely happens that New-York is so well supplied with side-amusements as at the present time. Ordinarily, the theatres absorb the entire attention of the public, but it is certainly not so now People who have a prejudice against theatrical entertainments are for the first time adequately provided for, and the patronage bestowed upon "side shows" seems to promise that they will become permanent institutions in our midst. We have at various times explained their scope, and will do so once more for the benefit of our readers. Van Amburgh's Menagerie is one of the best-regulated establishments we have ever had in the city. It is situated at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. The collection includes all the better known birds and beasts, and many specimens that are rare and curious. Recent additions have been made to it. The exhibition extends uninterruptedly from morning until night. Three special performances in the arena and dens take place at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M. The building is so constructed that from almost any part of it the entire performance can be witnessed. Next to the menagerie, in the order of its claims on natural history, is the Hippotheatron, a bomb-proof establishment in Fourteenth-street, built for the special uses of equestrianism, and excellently managed by Mr. Nixon. If it were not uncivil, we should prefer to call it a circus—for these new-fangled names rob us of the pleasant memories of our youth. But in Fourteenth-street, and right opposite to the stockholders' entrance of the Academy of Music, we must be genteel or it is preferable that we should perish. The Hippotheatron, then, gives nightly performances, and, on Wednesday and Saturday, additional ones in the afternoon. The riders are good; the vaulters the best that any country can produce; the clowns as funny as the youngsters require them to be; the tight-rope and slack-rope and jumping-rope people are all delightfully daring; the band is quite heavenly, (oh! for the privilege of playing the side-drum or the piccolo-flute in such a supreme combination!) and the female riders ravishing beyond the conception of poets. As a diversion from the powerful emotions of the regular business of the ring, Mr. Nixon has, for the moment, provided an entertainment of dog and monkey actors. It is impossible for these droll caricatures to drive Her image from the youthful breast, but in a lofty and sacrificial way they may be tolerated, yes—horrid mockery—even laughed at and enjoyed until She skips into the ring, and treading softly on Mr. Merryman's hand (thrice happy buffoon,) rises like a zephyr to the pad and begins whirling through the air in a celestial dress, composed mainly of scarf and riding-whip. Thenceforth it is only possible to think of Miss Stickney, and in rapturous meditation to consume the weary hours and the remaining peanuts. Mr. Nixon's establishment, in truth, is full of bright and happy visions for old and young. We are glad that as a mere commercial speculation it is prospering. From the natural to the supernatural is but a step; rather a long one in this instance, for it must take us all the way from Fourteenth-street to No. 585 Broadway. Here Robert Heller, Professor of the Black Art, nightly performs his deviltries. He, too, is to be found on Saturday afternoons, and it has seemed to us that his sternest critics are then present—the youngsters being much more difficult to satisfy than their seniors. Heller is a conjuror, and performs tricks with cards, rings, boxes, pistols, drums, and other things. He plays also upon the pianoforte, and the English language—producing agreeable sensations from both. One of his most remarkable tricks is to borrow several half dollar pieces from the audience and return them. He is said to be the only man in America who does it. Another famous trick is with the Scarlet Spirit—an imp that vanishes through tables and floors, and appears mysteriously, but a little out of wind, in the gallery and parquet, bolting through the audience, an ardent spirit, it may be said, and a regular scarlet-runner. Mr. Heller explains everything in the most satisfactory manner. All that he requires is punctual attendance. With this he guarantees in a few years to teach all his tricks to the public, even to the borrowing of silver half dollar pieces. As a matter of information, we may add that Mr. Heller's establishment is neatly and brightly fitted up, and that it is patronized by the best people in the city. Precisely the same may be said of Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, now occupied by Artemas Ward. This celebrated Mormon delivers a lecture on the manners and customs of Salt Lake City—a humorous lecture, be it understood, and therefore to be taken *cum grano salis*. Portraits of Mr. Ward's wives are exhibited in front of the hall, and he informs us that "ever of those" he is fondly dreaming. Mr. Ward has very original views on the subject of saints. They are painted by two clever artists, and exhibited every night. As a lecturer, the gentleman is distant but friendly; opposed to merriment himself, but not unwilling to see it in others. Generally speaking, he encores his own jokes, and abides by the consequences. His presence of mind in the midst of the fearful scenes that ensue is truly remarkable. We advise our readers to remember Artemas Ward. Here then we have four admirable side places of amusement. Another may be added to the list, namely the Exhibition of Bohemian Glass Blowers at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. These gentlemen manufacture all sorts of things out of the brittle substance, and afterward bestow the articles on the audience. It is impossible to be imposed upon by such pieces for they can be seen through at once.

Mr. Theodore Thomas may be congratulated on the success of his first "Symphonie Soirée." It took place on Saturday evening, and Irving Hall, notwithstanding the bad weather, was extremely well filled. We were glad to notice among the audience many *habitués* of the Philharmonic concerts. It is pleasant to find that the non-performing members of that drowsy society manifest an appetite for other music than that which constitutes their annual feast. Mr. Thomas' soirée was mainly instrumental. Out of six pieces, four were for the orchestra. The remaining two were vocal, and interpreted by a lady whose natural gifts are good enough, but whose artistic qualifications do not justify her in appearing before the public. The first number on the programme was Beethoven's Symphony No. 8, a work celebrated for a graceful and piquant *scherzando*, and the very powerful *allegro vivace* with which it ends. Otherwise it does not compare favorably with the third, the fifth, the seventh, or the ninth symphonies. These, however, are often played, and it was as much a matter of curiosity as of pleasure to find the eighth once more on the programme. A "suite" by Lachner was the next orchestral piece. The composer is well known, and he has displayed good taste in choosing a modest title for a pretentious work. There are many social places in Germany where this sort of music is appropriate, and we should be glad if there were many places here where no worse could be heard. It is a little graver than dance music and a great deal more trivial than that which bears the symphonic name. There are four movements, but, so far as we could detect, there is no sequential necessity for this number. The object of the author seems to have been to compose a series of strong pieces, popular and melodious in their subjects, and calculated to bring out the executive skill of the performers. In this he has succeeded, but his success does not cause us to desire another "suite" from his pen. Of a far different character is Berlioz' dramatic symphony, opus 17, called "Romeo and Juliet." The great French composer not only brings out all the skill of the performers, but he makes them skillful. This particular work abounds in peculiarities that demand the closest attention and the most resolute determination to conquer their meaning. We regard it as the best that we have yet heard from Berlioz. The picture is perfect, and the colors most vivid. One can tell how much the "school of the future" has borrowed from Berlioz in hearing this remarkable composition. The opening, descriptive of *Romeo* sadly straying in the garden of his beloved, is eminently in the style of the future; but the finale, with its massive treatment and broad, appreciable and splendid theme, is far beyond anything that Liszt or Wagner have yet accomplished. All these works were excellently played by the orchestra. We were glad to notice that Mr. Thomas had two harpists for the symphony just named. It is only the Philharmonic Society that refuses to employ the proper instruments in the performance of such works. We have saved for the last a notice of one of the most enjoyable features of the entire evening; the performance of the *Larghetto and Finale*, from Chopin's Concerto in Fminor, opus 21, by Mr. S. B. Mills. We have never heard a clearer, more intelligent or admirable performance of this superb work. Mr. Mills was the first to introduce it to our public, and we shall be mistaken if he have a successor who can remove the impression he has created. He is without doubt the most perfect artist in America, and never demonstrated this fact more thoroughly than on Saturday evening. It is but just to add that the piano he played upon—Steinway Grand—responded to every suggestion of his masterly touch.

Railroad Accidents and their Prevention.

The unhappy recurrence of accidents on our principal lines of railroad has naturally directed the attention of the public to the subject of safety. Any proposition for securing that desirable element of travel will be accepted and examined with particular interest at this time. It has been remarked, and with perfect justice, that the proverbial ingenuity of the country has been less displayed in the matter of railroad conveyance than in many subjects of far less importance. The explanation is found in the fact that the companies who have control of these great interests are generally more occupied in engineering their stock than in looking after the safety of their passengers. It is only when neglect is attended with its inevitable consequence—serious disaster to life and limb—that outside pressure is heeded, and the demands for the adoption of some plan insuring greater safety, are listened to. It is obvious that the present system is radically defective. The appalling accidents which we are daily called upon to record, occurring, as they do, in various parts of the country and on many lines, show that it is the system that is at fault, not any particular management. We have attained to a considerable degree of comfort in the matter of cars, but we have not learned the proper mode of running them so as to insure safety and speed. The defect, it is understood, is in the running-gear. The majority of accidents arise from injuries inflicted on the rails, whereby the wheels of the carriages are thrown out of place and the train is exposed to the danger of instant destruction. These injuries commence with the first day and steadily get worse. Out of the many accidents that have occurred within the last six months, involving the loss of over two hundred lives, only one of the number has been traced to other causes. The condition of the rails in every other instance was the immediate cause of the disaster, and this condition, it is now seen, cannot be permanently improved without a radical change of system. The rails are so slightly secured to the ties, that the powerful lateral vibration of a heavily-laden train puts more pressure upon them than they can bear, and it is only a wonder that they are not more frequently broken or displaced. The wheels run from side to side, and not only grind away the track rapidly, but, from the immense weight they support, they strike every little inequality with something more than sledge-hammer force, and swing and bump the cars with power enough at times to break the rails, the axles and the cars in pieces. Any trifling defect speedily becomes enlarged, and the end is that the car, no longer being kept in its place by the flange of the wheel, runs off, and an accident ensues. This swinging and grinding from side to side is not only the most destructive to the cars and track, but it is also most unpleasant to the passengers. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that we refer to a plan by which it is entirely obviated. Mr. S. B. Driggs, whose name is well known in mechanics and engineering, and whose bold and radical ideas on the subject of the piano-forte have led to an entire change in the mode of constructing that instrument, is the inventor of the improvement in question. He claims that it remedies all the defects we have referred to, and it is certainly so simple that the happiest results may be anticipated from its adoption. Mr. Driggs does not propose to change the present construction of the car, but merely to establish a different system of running gear, and a different plan of connecting it, by which all lateral motion is entirely obviated, and the customary jerking and jumping in starting and stopping a train rendered absolutely impossible. The wheels, instead of occupying their present position, are connected with a compound and flexible truck, bearing the entire weight of the car, and so arranged as to protect it from all vibration. This truck is provided with guides, so that in turning curves it *must* keep parallel with every radius of whatever circle is run. Two objects are hereby gained. The track cannot be injured or the passengers annoyed by lateral movement; the cars cannot run off the rails, however great the speed at which they are running, or whatever curve they may happen to be turning. We have seen the plans, and believe that safety and speed are secured by Mr. Driggs' very admirable improvement. We need not enforce the importance of safety, but in view of the rapid growth of the city, and the increasing necessity, and inclination for suburban residence, it is of vast importance also to travel quickly. It is evident that we cannot do so by the present plan, and railroad corporations owe it to themselves and the public to see if this or some better one cannot be adopted. At present it takes thirteen or fourteen hours to reach the National Capital—a distance of two hundred and forty miles. Mr. Driggs believes that it could be covered, were his running-gear adopted, in half that time.

The Female Medical Students at Bellevue Hospital College.

Bellevue Hospital Medical College,
New-York City, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears in to-day's Times an article in "*Behalf of several ladies who are students in the Medical College for Women,*" who claim to have been improperly treated by a large portion of the students of this college, an assertion which is entirely untrue, and is undoubtedly intended, first, to grossly reflect upon the character of the faculty and students; and, second, to obtain a degree of notoriety which they would otherwise be unable to do. The general tenor of the communication, judging from the inelegant style of some of the extracts, reveals a spirit of malignancy certainly not characteristic of ladies. Let me first examine the position which these females have assumed, and then I will submit to any candid mind whether this class of students have been "improperly treated." They have deflected themselves from the sphere in which nature's laws have fitted woman alone to excel, and are endeavoring to force themselves into a condition which is repugnant to the sentiments of polite society, and by so doing have necessarily lost that command for gallant attentions, which all gentlemen are so ready to accord to the fairer sex. Grant that they, or any other females, have the perfect right to pursue public medical studies, or any other course of inquiry, but they must reconcile themselves to the inevitable consequences of the *equality* to which they aspire. They must not expect to be entitled to any favors that are not extended to medical students in common. "Front seats" in a hospital amphitheatre, where every variety of surgical operations upon both male and female are performed, are not generally "reserved for ladies." If a student of the male "persuasion" requests information in proper medical subjects of his near neighbor of the feminine gender, she should not get into a high dudgeon thereat—he regards her the same as other medical students.

The statements that any ladies have been insulted by "students here assembled," and that our professors connive at such a thing, is a gross libel. It is hardly necessary to add that none entertain a more sincere respect for the ladies than medical men generally. But if they leave their natural element, and thrust themselves into our professional circles, they must not expect any reservation in open discussion of any subjects connected with the structure, condition, phenomena, or laws of human nature.

BELLEVUE STUDENT.

A LADY STUDENT'S VIEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to depart from the policy adopted by the students in the Medical College for Women, by saying a few words to the public with reference to the article alluded to in your issue of Dec. 6, and of our position as students of medicine. Whatever may have been your motive, we thank you that you refused to publish an article, the spirit of which misrepresents our feelings. Its author necessarily fails to express our views, because he cannot look upon the question from our stand-point. Yet, while we wish that he had been more wise, we cannot forget that his is the first voice raised in our defence.

That "brutal and beastly insults are leveled at wives, daughters and sisters," is perfectly true; that they are offered by a large portion of the male students is not true; although we have no proof that all do not approve the treatment we receive.

With regard to the failure of our Professors to stop these outrages, he is mistaken. They teach us that we go to Bellevue as students, having neither eyes or ears for aught that has not direct bearing on our science. How difficult it is to do this may be imagined when it is remembered that we go with all our natural feeling of delicacy, made doubly sensitive by the trying circumstances under which we are forced to suffer every indignity suggested by inferior intellect, whose medium of animal organization lacks the better attributes that characterize irrational creatures. No motive less inspiring than our devotion to our cause could enable us to suffer in silence. We believe that we are right. If we are, God will prosper us; and the opposition of a few lawless school-boys or even of mature and dignified men, will prove as futile as history shows all opposition to be when suffered by the few who inaugurate each advancing step in the world's progress.

To our opponents at Bellevue, I would say, that when they bring the blood to our cheeks with their vile words, it returns to our hearts fired with a determination that *we will succeed*; and the lives of our fellow-creatures shall not always be in the hands of men who thus show themselves incapable to conceive of the high character that should stamp practitioners of medicine.

STUDENT.

General Winder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The manner in which the Union prisoners have been treated by the rebel authorities is, so different from anything in modern, or even in ancient times, that no word has yet been found to characterize it.

Gen. Winder was not perhaps the author of this system of treatment, but he is a man of education and ability, who has devoted three years of his mature life to the execution of it, and it appears to be therefore an act of simple justice to give his name to the system.

The epithets which have heretofore been applied to it were not sufficiently appropriate. It has been called *savage*, but this is unjust to the savages, who, when they torture their victims, at least allow them to die the death of men and of warriors. It has been called *inhuman*, but this is unfair to the beasts, who never torture their victims for weeks and months. It has sometimes been called a *murderous* policy, but death does not appear to be the object, although a natural consequence of the deprivations which these prisoners are subjected to.

But to say that a man has been *Windered* would convey at once a clear and definite idea, or rather train of ideas, to thousands of mourning families; and so long as the history of this rebellion is remembered, the infamous name of Winder should be connected with the part he has taken in it.

FRANCIS C. LOWELL.

Slavery and the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Anti-Slavery," of Dec. 6, excepts to your statement, in your paper of the 1st inst., of the issue involved in our civil contests, taking the ground that "slavery was the cause of the war, and until slavery is destroyed we can have no absurance of permanent peace." Now, I propose to grant the truth of this proposition in the fullest and widest sense that your correspondent can possibly give to it. It is a proposition or form of words which has been often used before, and on hearing it I am always disposed to ask, Well, what follows? And I must say that, as yet, I have been unable to believe that, even in the minds of those of our friends, or any friends, for so I consider them, anything follows. It always then occurs to me that we should be more likely to arrive at some understanding with our friends who speak thus, if we could agree to lay aside all figures of speech and prasopapeias. The word slavery, as indicating a legal condition, is a term we all understand, at least, though it may be hard to define it critically. But when we come to speak of slavery as a person, an enemy, &c., we grow poetical. The term expresses an abstract idea; as does murder, intemperance, vice, virtue, &c. We have seen wars conducted against the foe intemperance, and the war against slavery, that is war in the same source, had been going on long before Mr. Lincoln was thought off. But our friends who now propose to treat slavery as a foe; to hurt, ruin, and destroy it, mean, I take it, something more than such moral and intellectual warfare. I wish some of them would explain how, from the proposition, that slavery is somebody's foe, or may be treated by somebody as an enemy, or may be destroyed by somebody, any legal or even moral right, in any body, that is in any particular person or persons, may be deducted of taking any particular and definite physical or material measure whatever in respect to any slaveholder or any slave, or, if you please, in respect to any white man, or any black man living in any one house, town, country or state, anywhere. I make my meaning plainer by a parallel problem. Granted, that intemperance is the deadly foe of a community. How can it be made to appear that a legal or moral right exists, in some particular person, of taking any physical or material measures in respect to any man or woman, or any quantity of spirituous liquors located in the place occupied by that community, or anywhere else?

J. C. H.

Christmas Turkeys.

Fort Hazlett, near Portsmouth, Va.,
Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Most of the New-York regiments in the field were remembered by their friends at home about Thanksgiving, and received turkeys, &c., &c. Other New-York regiments, as well as this, the Thirteenth New-York Artillery, composed, to quite a large extent of veterans, who have served two years before, and after being mustered out, are again in the service now more than another year—but did not receive from the contributions made in New-York, a single turkey. I would suggest to the patriotic and soldier-loving wealthy gentlemen of New-York, that those regiments be remembered at Christmas. Nothing cheers up and encourages a soldier more than to feel that at home he is not forgotten.

Gas Meters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a gas consumer, I wish to know whether there is not a law of this State which prohibits the gas companies from charging consumers for the use of meters. I find they have resumed the old practice of charging not one regular price, but, for instance, for the month of October, 25 cents, and for November, 30 cents for the same; also for the Government tax, 25 cents per 1,000 feet.

Proceedings at the Dedication of Mount Union College—Gov. Chase's Oration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Mount Union, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1864.

A large and appreciative audience, having assembled on the first inst., in the new and magnificent edifice of Mount Union College, the meeting was called to order by Rev. O. N. Hartshorn, LL.D., President of the College, and the organization was perfected by electing Col. Harris, editor of the *Ohio Farmer*, President; Col. S. C. Porter, Col. Stedman, Col. E. Ball, and Judge Ambler, Vice-Presidents; and J. T. Brooks, Esq., Hon. J. K. Rukenbrod and Prof. J. O. Chapman, Secretaries. After music by the Mount Union Choir, and Prayer by Rev. Dr. Reid, of Cincinnati. Hon. S. P. Chase was introduced, and proceeded to deliver a very appropriate and truly masterly oration, in a manner eloquently impressive. His theme involved the nature, means and value of education, and its importance to the preservation and prosperity of our country. He traced the remote causes of the insane and fiendish rebellion in our country to the radical defects in Southern education. He demonstrated that our free republican institutions could not prosper nor long exist without fondly cherishing and liberally supporting our common schools and colleges. He argued the paramount claims of science and higher education, and that every boy and girl of the land is equally and justly entitled to thorough primary and collegiate instruction in the same schools, at the expense of the State, and that under the fostering patronage of the Christian Church, more than one-third of the endowment funds of the colleges of Ohio, have been obtained during the past year. The speaker then compared the relative objects, growth and usefulness of American and European Colleges, and closed by referring to the history, character and success of Mt. Union College, and by evoking upon its brightening future the continued munificence of an appreciating public, and the protection of an Allwise Providence.

The meeting took a recess until evening, when the people reassembled to hear addresses from Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D., editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and late President of Genesee College, N. Y., and from Hon. E. E. White, A. M., State School Commissioner of Ohio. At the close of these addresses, which were of a very high order, and delivered with a marked and happy effect, the religious Dedicatory services, appropriate to this rejuvenating occasion, were conducted by Rev. Dr. Reid, and the Benediction pronounced by Rev. J. N. Baird, D. D., of the Pittsburgh Conference. During the interim of the afternoon and evening addresses, Rev. John McCarty, the College Agent, sold scholarships, amounting to between three and four thousand dollars, besides the reception of some very acceptable donations. The College is located in a very *moral, healthy*, and enterprising community, near Alliance, Ohio, and is now engaged in securing a permanent endowment of three hundred thousand dollars, and has already received amounts indicative of entire success.

S. D. HARRIS, President,
J. O. Chapman, Secretary.
Mt. Union, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1864.

Rambling Letter from a Sprightly Cavalryman.

Cavalry Headquarters, near Winchester,
Shenandoah Valley, Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

Thanksgiving Day broke beautifully upon us, clear, fresh, invigorating;
Thanksgiving sun shone brightly o'er us, warm, hopeful, cheering.

Thanksgiving turkies (anatomically dissected with infinitessimal rations) were dealt, in place of pork, out to us, tender, plump, but homœopathic. We truly thanked the Author of all good for His multitudinous blessings. We truly appreciated the unusual privilege of drawing turkey rations, but years of hardship and fatigue, without camping our patriotism, has made us earnestly hope for less war, and given us stomachs for more turkey.

In foreign climes, surrounded by all that is beautiful in nature and art, constant variety and attractive changes of life, scenes and character, how immediately any little home peculiarity that meets the eye thrills through me, and how instantly fancy goes dancing on the miles of waves that toss between, and brings near to one that home with its cluster of dear faces and fond memories. Nothing but desolation meets the eye, nothing but war and hardship engages the attention of the soldier of the Republic, battling in distant treason-land, yet how ever present to him is the home he left and the loved ones, whom the battle chances are he may never see again.

Years ago Genius led through the deep, blue soundings of ocean a heart-string, o'er which the thoughts, wants and affections of Old and New World might find interchange; that heart-string still undulates in Atlantic's surges, though it no longer vibrate to the messages of separated ones; so the deep, strong, home love of the soldier throbs in recollections and emotions, though scenes of battle and carnage may have checked its pulsations to the home shore for years.

On such days as Thanksgiving, Christmas and the like, when the absent one knows he must be more than ever missed, how impossible to check the flood of memories that come tumbling over us. We see the hospitable old homestead, with its quaint, old-fashioned surroundings, the grand old fire-place, round which fancy clusters the loving old folk and lovable young folk, then memory lingers in our hearts, delight, and we recall the last good night; now the little trembling loved one, whom we, perchance, might never see again, and from whom it was most impossible to part, stood, trembling, near us, one little hand tight prisoned in our own.

So sweetly she had whispered
  A soft "good night,"
Her lover must go
  For the morning light.
Was brushing the shadows of darkness away,
And the golden East would soon herald day.
The old folk were waking
  From slumbers deep,
And sounds of life
  Came from the village street.
"Ah, why will my lover linger so;
Good night," yet her winsome eye pleads no.
The clasped hands tighten,
  One kiss and away.
Ah! Cupid's a coward
  In light of day.

All this fancy painting of our past delights serves for a moment to light up the desolation of our present, and it takes some such domestic institution as Thanksgiving to produce the daub. Yours, &c.,

GEO. MOORE RODGERS, Sixth N. Y. Cav.

A Cavalryman on the War.

Near Winchester, Shenandoah,
Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"CONSUELO."

"Why, soldiers, why, whose trade it is to die, should we be melancholy, boys?" Yet it is difficult to check sad feelings when one comes upon the little "mounds" that are scattered here and there—here and there—over the once fair harvest fields of lovely "Shenandoah," sad evidences of many contending passions.

As one deciphers the rude carving that some comrade has graven on the simple wooden headboard, it is impossible to forget that each life, thus nobly given for our country, had some little world of its own, some one to love, some one that loved, and now, perchance, mourns in anguish unceasing. To such stricken one I would say:

Mourn not your dead, who life have given,
  To snap the chains of slavery;
Rich the reward that due in heaven
  Such sacrifice and bravery.

Mourn not your dead, who nobly fell,
  'Mid the wild charge and maddening strife.
What need that tears their fate should tell?
  They died to give their country life.

Mourn not your dead; far happier they
  In the bright realms of peace above.
Grieve not, ye stricken ones, but pray,
  And find comfort in God's soothing love.

Yours, &c.,
GEO. MOORE RODGERS, Sixth N. Y. V. C.

A Card.

JOHN N. GENIN, in view of the immediate advent of the Fur Season, would draw the attention of the fashionable world and the public to his extensive stock of

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,

and to the moderate prices which he has determined to affix to them. The assortment, manufactured expressly for an approaching season, comprises the popular fancy furs of the day, together with many superb sets of Royal Ermine and Russian and Hudson Bay Sable.

The stock of Sleigh Robes, besides the usual variety, includes magnificent specimens of Arctic Fox Robes, white as the Polar snow and of ample dimensions. Also, ladies' fur hoods and foot muffs, gentlemen's fur collars and gloves. The entire exposition, which is now complete, is remarkable for its variety and beauty.

JNO. N. GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Just on the Market—A Little Wonder!—The beautiful new $10 PATENT SEWING MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm; indispensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at McIntosh's cloak store, No. 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little prodigy may be seen in operation. An exquisite present for the holidays. Exporters please notice. J. P. RICHTER, Wholesale Agent, No. 497 Broadway, New-York.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

A Large Assortment of Imported Boots, Slippers and Venistens, to be sold cheap to close the stock. Quilted Slippers for Holiday presents. No. 571 Broadway. M. L. HILL.

Sleighs!! Sleighs!!

WOOD BROTHERS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.,
LATE SANITARY FAIR BUILDING,
are offering cheap—a full assortment,
FAMILY SLEIGHS,
PONY SLEIGHS,
CUTTERS,
JUMPERS,
PORTLAND CUTTERS.

WOOD BROTHERS are also agents for Gold's celebrated Albany sleighs.

A few bargains left in fine carriages, slightly damaged by the late fire.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

DIED.

Allen.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock, Jacob Herrick, infant son of Elisha H., Jr., and Julia A. Allen.

Beatty.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, after a short but painful illness, Eliza, the beloved wife of Jno. Beatty, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 27th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday, Dec. 12, at 10 A. M.

Cooke.—On Friday morning, Dec. 9, very suddenly, Samuel Walden Cooke, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, and a member of the Senior Class of Columbia College.

The relatives and friends, the members of the congregation, the faculty and students of Columbia College, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's Church, the corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and pall-bearers will meet at the house, No. 60 West 11th-st., at 3 o'clock.

Crow.—On Friday, Dec. 9, of congestion of the lungs, Sarah, widow of Samuel Crow, of Woodbridge, N. J., in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. H. Poillion, at Morrisania, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken, on Monday, to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

Carter.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, suddenly, Lee Webster, only son of Oliver G. and Sarah H. Carter, aged 6 months and 18 days.

Dexter.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 10, Mrs. Susan A. Dexter, daughter of the late Chester Clapp, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., in the 43d year of her age.

Funeral notice in Monday's *Times*.

Jaggar.—On Friday, Dec. 9, after a lingering illness, Walter F., son of Walter and Julia Ann Jaggar, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Flushing, this day, (Sunday,) the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains will leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 4:30 P. M.

Ormsbee.—At Easton, Penn., on Friday, Dec. 9, Hannibal D. Ormsbee, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral service on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 30 South 10th-st., Williamsburgh. Remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Pleslin.—On Friday morning, Dec. 9, William Pleslin, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons-in-law, C. H. Delamater, D. H. Fowler and James Black, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 296 West 12th-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Paine.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 8, of consumption, Alice Ida, youngest daughter of Phebe Ann and the late Capt. J. Paine, aged 16 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her mother's residence, No. 353 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Reid.—On Friday night, Dec. 9, at her late residence, No. 88 West 21st-st., Mary Jane, wife of James Reid, in the 38th year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from St. Joseph's Church, Albany.

Whitmore.—In this city, on Saturday, Dec. 10, after a protracted illness, Henry Whitmore, son of J. C. Whitmore, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 269 Lexington-av., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Wagstaff.—On Friday, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock, of scarlet fever, Amelia, twin daughter of Thomas H. and Henrietta Wagstaff, aged 10 months and 21 days.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

A FANCY GOODS, NOTION AND HOSIERY STOCK FOR SALE.

The undersigned contemplate retiring from business on the 1st of January next, and offer for sale their entire stock of Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Stationery, &c., with all fixtures necessary for carrying on the business. An excellent opportunity is here offered to any party desirous of succeeding to a well established, lucrative business. Address CYRUS J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, No. 53 Chambers-st., New-York.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on

FREE EXHIBITION,

by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.

J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE,
and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

PAY OF PRISONERS OF WAR COLLECTED for the wife and widowed mother. L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, Broadway Bank.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the Times Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD —10,000 Photographic Albums, at our cheap price.
50,000 Children's Books, at your price.
100,000 magnificent books, morocco, at any price.
500,000 Photographic Stereoscopic Pictures, almost given away.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st.,
Near Beekman-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PROF. W. HENRY GREEN, OF Princeton, N. J., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in University-place, (late Dr. Potts',) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in 6th-st. Baptist Church, No. 211 6th-st., on SUNDAY, A. M. Subject—*Metropolitan Evangelization*. Lecture to workingmen in the Evening by Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—9th-av. and 28th-st. Open every SUNDAY for a third service at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sermon next Sunday on *The Man of Sin*.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister.—Subject for MORNING, 10½ o'clock—*Life of Christ*. EVENING, 7½ o'clock—*The Parables*. Seats free.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.—Bishop Snow, of Mount Zion, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Doom of Christendom*.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev. Wm. F. Stowe, of Lexington, Mass., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ELDER JOSEPH T. CURRY WILL LECture in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Will the Ungodly have a Future Conscious Existence.*

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 47th-st. Hall. Preaching SUNDAY Dec. 11, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. Harris, of Ithaca, N. Y. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. Wm. Hammond, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7 o'clock. AFTERNOON at 3 P. M., Communion. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY Rev. E. Benjamin will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. H. A. Neely at 7½ P.M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av. and East 30th-st.—Divine Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. C. S. PERKINS WILL PREACH IN the First Free Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. PROF. SMYTH WILL PREACH in the large lecture room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, service commencing at 7½. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE LAIGHT ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick-sts., (St. John's Park,) the twenty-second anniversary of the church will be held on SUNDAY, the 11th inst. The morning service will be conducted by Rev. William Leonard, of Dana, Mass. The evening services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Evarts, of Chicago, the first Pastor of the church, who will deliver the anniversary sermon. All the old friends of the church and Dr. Evarts are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

REV. DR. TYNG, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Unitarian Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock. This Church will be occupied on this and every succeeding SUNDAY EVENING through the Winter by the Church of the Holy Trinity. MORNING and AFTERNOON services at Rutgers Institute Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Dr. Dyer in the AFTERNOON. An evening service will be held hereafter in the Unitarian Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Tyng, of St. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., WILL preach in the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Bloomfield and 7th sts., Hoboken, N. J., on SABBATH, the 11th inst, at 3 o'clock. He will also lecture in same place on MONDAY EVENING, 12th, and on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th, in the U. P. Church on 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., N. Y. See advertisement in this paper.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, on SABBATH, 11th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. Chambers, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A.M. and 3½ P. M.; and preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. Seats free.

THE NEW CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st., will be opened for divine service, sermon and the holy communion on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING of the same day, divine service and sermon to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Reverend clergy, former vestrymen and parishioners, and the friends of the church generally, are invited to attend.

A FAREWELL MEETING WILL BE held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., SUNDAY EVENING, 11th inst., on the occasion of the early departure of Rev. Dr. Haynes to England as the representative of the National Freedman's Relief Association. Addresses by Dr. Haynes and others.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 93 West 13th-st. All members of the Association, and all in sympathy with the cause, and any persons desiring information as to the objects or affairs of the Association, are desired to attend.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

AN AMERICAN'S AMEN TO THE WORD OF GOLDWIN SMITH.—Rev. Henry Blanchard will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Free lecture by Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Editor of the *Observer*, on "*Turkey and the Turks*," at the new rooms of the Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Bible Class, under the leadership of Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, will be commenced on THURSDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the Association rooms, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. Young persons are invited.

MISSION CHAPEL, NO. 108 WEST 24TH-st. S. Curry, Pastor.—Preaching three times on SUNDAY, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING the annual gathering of the friends of the Pastor will take place, when an appropriate address will be delivered by Joseph T. Curry.

REV. C. D. W. BRIDGEMAN, OF THE Pearl-st. Baptist Church, Albany, will preach TOMORROW (Sunday) at the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. The Sunday School will occupy the galleries in the evening, and take part in the singing.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject, evening, in continuation of the course, "*An hour with Christians.*" Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BANK-ST. M. E. MISSION, NO. 107 and 109 Bank-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts. Preaching every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Preaching TOMORROW by the Rev. Joel Croft, of the Jane-st. M. E. Church, and on the following Sabbath by Stephen Merritt, Jr.

DR. WELLINGTON, OF BOSTON, WILL speak in First Spiritualist Church, at Ebbitt Hall, New-York City, No. 55 West 33d-st., THIS MORNING. Hon. John W. Edmonds will speak THIS EVENING at same place. Subject—*Progress and Object of Spiritualism.*

ALL SCRIPTURE "THEOPNEUSTIC."—Prof. Mattison will preach on SUNDAY EVENING on the *Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures—Its Nature, Extent and Evidences.* Morning sermon by Rev. Dr. Mitchell. Sunday School Anniversary on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

MEMORIAL CHURCH. — HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place. Rev. Clement M. Butler, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. A special collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

BEEKMAN-HILL M. E. CHURCH—FIFtieth-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The Praying Band, S. Halsted, Esq., leader, will hold religious services on SUNDAY, during the day and evening. Services 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder Joseph T. Currey, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Justification by Christ*. At 3 P. M.—*The Atonement.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. Keeler, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M.; seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-fourth-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY, Dec. 11. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. A. Cookman, Pastor.

THE JUDGMENT.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will deliver a lecture upon the above subject, in the Church of the New-Jerusalem, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel-sts.—SUNDAY, Dec. 11, Rev. S. I. Corneille, Rector, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Edwin B. Russell, Assistant Minister of Zion Church, at 7½ P. M. Seats for all.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 11th instant, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Evarts, of Chicago, will preach for the above Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Mr. Jackson in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 156 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D. OF Pittsburgh, formerly of this city, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, cor. Houston and Thompson-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 11th inst. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, Pastor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The third discourse on the Proverbs in the evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Forsyth-st., near Division-st.—Rev. G. A. Hubbell, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church. Prayer services after evening sermon.

REV. JOSEPH SCUDDER, LATE OF THE Arcot Mission, India, will preach (D. V.) in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WEST 17TH-ST., near 6th-av.—Services LORD'S DAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Urban C. Brewer. Subject morning and evening: "*The Prodigal Son.*"

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by the Rev. Bishop James, and in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. Haynes, Agent of the National Freedman's Relief Association.

"INSPIRATION."—PROF. MATTISON IS TO preach on SUNDAY EVENING upon *The Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures—Its Nature, Extent and Evidences.* Morning sermon by Dr. Mitchell. Sunday-school anniversary on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner East 35th-st. Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers will be provided with seats.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS meet every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Mr. A. J. Davis will speak to-day at the usual hours. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF THE REV. Henry Anthon, D. D., West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D.D., WILL preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 10, 1864.

$150	U. S. 6s, '67	133	200	Quick. Min. Co	90
700	U. S. 6s, '81 .C. Small	115	100	do	90⅜
2,000	do	115½	100	do	90¾
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s .. C.	108	300	do	91
500	do	108¼	50	do	91½
30,000	do ... new iss.	108	600	do	91¼
20,000	do ... new iss.	107⅞	500	do	91
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	100⅛	100	do	91⅛
10,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s. A. & O. Small.	120	100	Mariposa M. Co	35½
5,000	do	120	100	do	35⅝
10,000	do	119¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R	121
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅞	900	Erie Railway .. b10	94
20,000	do	97¾	1000	do	94
17,000	Ill. War Loan	99⅞	100	do ... s15	93¾
3,000	N. Car. 6s	60	100	Hudson R. R.	115
5,000	Mo. State 6s. b10	63½	200	do	114¾
25,000	O. & M. Cer.	35½	100	do ... b30	115
5,000	do ... b10	35¼	100	Reading R.	135⅝
75	Fourth Nat. Bank.	95	800	do	135⅝
100	Canton Co	35¾	50	M. S. & N. I.	72¾
25	do	35	400	do	72¾
600	Q'tz. Hill G. M. Co.	6	300	Ill. Cen. R.	129¾
67	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	209	200	do	129¾
100	do	210	200	do ... s60	129
600	Cum. Coal Pr.	51½	1000	Cle. & Pitts	111
100	do ... b10	52	50	Chi. & N. W	42⅜
200	do ... b30	52	100	do	42⅝
500	do	52	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr	76⅜
200	do ... b10	52½	100	Cleve. & Tol ... b10	110⅜
200	do	52¾	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	105⅛
600	do	52⅞	100	do	105⅝
200	Amer. Coal Co. b15	85	100	Chi., B. & Quin	117½
25	Cin., Ham. & Day. R	123	100	do	117¼
300	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	53¼	100	Tol. & Wab. R.	57⅞
			600	P., Ft. W. & C.	104½

Saturday, Dec. 10—P. M.

The Gold-Room fell to 239@237 ⅌ cent, to-day, the speculation being comparatively tame. The supply of Gold for cash delivery was quite free, and holders in some cases met the market at the decline rather than borrow money over Sunday. The export demand for this day's steamers amounted to $889,425, making for the week $1,072,507.

At the Stock Exchange there was a reduced business in Government Stocks and in the Railways, while there was some shew of a decided speculative rise on the Miscellaneous Shares; two or three ⅌ cent. on Cumberland Coal and Quicksilver Mining, and ¾@1 ⅌ cent. on Canton Company. The dullness and rather lower figures on United States Stocks were subsequently recovered from on Wall-street, and the 5-20s of both classes sold higher than on Friday, and ¾@1 ⅌ cent. above the Morning Board sales.

There was no second meeting of the Stock Exchange Board. After the adjournment of the morning session, Quicksilver shares brought 92½@93 ⅌ cent. The general market closed about as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾	116	Pittsburgh	110⅞	111
U. S. 5-20's	108¾	108¾	Northwest	43	43⅜
T. Certificates	97¾	97⅞	N. West Pref.	76¼	76⅜
N. Y. Central	120¾	121	Rock Island	105⅝	105⅝
Erie	94⅛	94	Fort Wayne	104⅞	104½
Hudson	115	114¾	Cum'land Coal	50½	54⅜
Reading	136	135⅝	Quicksilver	88⅜	92½
Mich. Southern	73	72¾	Mariposa	35¾	35½
Illinois Cen.	129¾	129¾	Ohio & M. Certfs	35½	35¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115¼	Bank of N. Amer.	106
Merchants'	112	Hanover	105
Mechanics'	113	Irving	105
Union	113	Metropolitan	124
America	138½	Grocers'	112
Phoenix	105	Market	105
Tradesmen's	113	Shoe and Leather	101½
Chemical	600¼	Corn Exchange	107
Butchers & Drovers	130	Continental	100
Mech'cs' & Traders'	127	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exchange	99½	Marine	150
State of New-York	115	Commonwealth	103
Commerce	116	N. Y. County	140
Broadway	170	Imp. and Traders'	107
Ocean	91	Park	140
Mercantile	120½	Central National	101
American Exchange	120¼	Fourth National	94½
Chatham	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	108	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	108	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Es.	104	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	95
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript.	104	L. & W. Bds	108
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Del. L. & W. 2ds	113
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	113	Tol. & W. 1sts, Ext.	99
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	85
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	107	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	111
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Hud. R. 1sts '69	107	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '85	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Harlem 1st, '69 & '72	105	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 3ds	94¾
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c., '69 & '72	123	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103
Mich. Cen. New 1sts. '82	123	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds. con	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1. m	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 ⅌ c.	95	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	55
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	106	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	107
Pacific R. ext	50	Chi. & Al. Income	85
Ill. Central 7 ⅌ c. '75	115	At. & G. W. 1sts	98
Alton & T. H. 1sts	100	Peninsular R. R. B	87
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	85½	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts	92
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	78	Marietta & Cin., 1sts	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Total receipts, $1,163,419 67; including for Customs, $95,000; on account of Loan, $43,350; payments, $5,777,751 20; balance, $32,328,787 07.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods were to the value of only $308,704, against $1,188,379 the same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct.		Warehoused.		Withdrawn.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	415	$94,594	40	$16,753	147	$61,728
Mf. of Cot'n.	40	11,220	10	3,547	30	10,361
Mf. of Silk.	32	28,123	6	6,662	21	15,934
Mf. of Flax.	355	94,419	32	8,437	137	36,101
Miscellan's.	68	28,174	26	16,175	135	36,942
Total	910	$257,130 51,574	114	$51,574	470	$161,061 257,130
Total entered		$308,704	Total marketed.			$418,194

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO BANKERS. ☜

Wanted, a competent and active Bank Teller in a National Bank located in a neighboring city; one who thoroughly understands the business and can present satisfactory references. A young man preferred. Address, giving full particulars, P. O., Box No. 3,286, New-York Post-office.

The Alleged Frauds.

Among the statements industriously paraded before the public by the opposition papers to prove that frauds were perpetrated by the Union men in the Indiana election, is one that the soldiers of the Massachusetts Sixtieth Regiment voted, and voted repeatedly in different precincts. This calumny is effectually refuted in the following letter by Col. Wass, of that regiment:

Burnside Barracks, Camp Morton,
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 28, 1864.

Sir: Yours of the 21st has been received, and in reply would say that the charge against the Sixtieth Regiment of voting in the recent election in this State is unfounded, and that Gov. Morton reviewed the regiment and afterward addressed them on the morning of the election, is false.

The facts of the case are simply these: Having accidentally met Gov. Morton, some time previous to the election, I invited him to visit the camp, at evening parade, after which at my request he addressed the men, but not one word was uttered in regard to the (then) coming election, or politics. His remarks were confined entirely to words of encouragement to them as soldiers, on account of the recent victories, and complimenting them on their quiet and soldier-like conduct while on duty in this city.

The day (Monday) previous to the election I went to Chicago on business. On my return I heard the rumor that my regiment had polled 4,000 votes for Gov. Morton. On inquiring into the matter, the only foundation I could find for it was the columns of the *Sentinel*, a Copperhead paper, published in this city, who went so far as to accuse the regiment of voting in districts too remote for them to arrive in season to do so.

The last Legislature having defeated the bill allowing the soldiers from this State to vote in the field Gov. Morton used all the means in his power to have those regiments whose term of service had expired, home in season to exercise their elective franchise. Among these were the 100 days regiments, of whom eight or ten were in the same camp as the Sixtieth. These regiments, (Indiana,) together with the conscripts and substitutes who were furloughed for the same purpose, were nearly all strangers in this vicinity, and as they were uniformed the same as the Sixtieth, it was very easy for the opposition to console themselves by attributing the overwhelming majority of the loyal party to fraudulent means. The main strength of my regiment has been, and was that day, doing guard duty at Camp Morton (rebel prison) and also at Camp Carrington.

The various rumors about the matter here have died a natural death, even the opposition papers, from which they had their origin, have been effectually silenced by their opponents, and they cannot bring the least particle of proof to sustain them in their charges against a regiment which came here only for the purpose of affording them protection against one of the most treasonable and dangerous organizations that ever existed, of which H. H. Dodd, who recently escaped from confinement after hearing the damnable evidence brought against him, was the chief.

Such, my dear sir, are the sources from which sprung these absurd stories. But it has made friends for the regiment. Every honest and loyal man totally denies the charge, and looks upon the regiment as the means of saving them, their families and property from destruction. I am, dear sir,

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
ANSEL D. WASS,
Col. Comd'g 60th Reg't Mass. Vols.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
City of Glasgow	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Dec. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Nov. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
St. David	Nov. 24	Liverpool	Portland.
City of London	Nov 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Moro Castle	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
*Guiding Star	Dec. 17	New-York	New-Orleans

*Via Havana.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.)

Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of

SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

Also, the largest assortment of fine quality

KID GLOVES,

At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.

Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.
MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.
MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.
EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.
WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at half price.
GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50.

ALSO,

HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.

Also, will put up several thousand

DRESS PATTERNS,

With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.

SHAWLS

In every variety of quality and price.

VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
Of the newest and most fashionable styles,
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

AT REDUCED PRICES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, BANDS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LINENS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, COUNTERPANES, and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
In every variety.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES, IRISH POPLINS, ALPACCAS,
DELAINES, &c., &c.,
GREATLY UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c., &c.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

VELVET CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, CASIMERES.
A Choice Assortment
AT REDUCED PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
10,000 CHEAP DRESSES
PUT UP IN DRESS PATTERNS FOR CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
Also Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Our entire stock of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-street,)
Nos. 255 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-street,)
MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH, FANCY AND PLAIN, DRESS SILKS,
including a choice assortment of RICH SILKS suitable for carriage, dinner and evening wear.
Also, at stores Nos. 225 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.

Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS, for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.

Just opened, unique French fans at every price; Chineso ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.

A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Real India and French camel's hair shawls; cloth, silk and velvet cloaks, Russia sable, mink and ermine fur capes, collars, muffs, cuffs, &c., together with an extensive variety of novelties in silks, dress goods, laces, lace shawls, embroideries, &c., &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-street.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have largely replenished all their
POPULAR STOCKS,
With additional and attractive novelties suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
5 cases PRINTS, FAST COLORS, at 20 cents per yard.
10 cases PRINTS, SPRAGUE and PACOPEE, at 26 and 28 cents.
5 cases BEST AMERICAN DELAINES, at 37½ and 40 cents.
10 cases HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL, at 4s., 5s, and 5s. 6d.
500 pairs HEAVY BLANKETS, at $10 and 10 50.
AT
M. ROBERTS', No. 181 8th-av.

RICH GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
RICH PAISLEY SHAWLS,
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS,
RICH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
RICH CLOTH AND VELVET PLUSH CIRCULARS,
SACQUES
and BASQUES.
RICH PLAIN, FIGURED AND FANCY SILKS,
AND AN
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT
M. ROBERTS', Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARDS, NO. 75 3d-av., near 12th-st., French embroideries to order; initials for handkerchiefs and table linen done in elegant style; silk embroideries and braiding to order; stamping done perfectly.

INDIA SHAWLS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS—A choice assortment in black, white and red centred squares; black, white and red centred long. I. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.

MME. HUERSTEL HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT of velvet clothing, silk and velvet wadded cloaks, jackets, Parisian corsets and hoop-skirts, at No. 59 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FAMILIES OR EMPLOYERS WHO DESIRE any service, except housework, which can be performed by women, are invited to send notice of their wants to the office of the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 13 Chambers-st., and thus benefit a large number of worthy and industrious women; many of whom are soldier's relatives, who need employment to support themselves and dependent families.

HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—A young American widow lady, of refinement and high social standing, desires an engagement as housekeeper or children's governess. Address Mrs. C. L. ARNOT, Middletown, Conn.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a young man 22 years of age, just graduated at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New-York. Would like a place where, by strict attention to business, he hopes to gain a reputation, which, with him, is all the capital he can invest. Good references furnished. Address H. C. T., Box No. 16, New-Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as groom and coachman in city or country; he fully understands it in every respect; has the very best of reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 125 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEMEN WANTED.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company want a number of experienced railroad men to run upon its numerous freight trains, on its five several divisions between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburgh. The best wages will be paid and regular employment given to such men as will report to either of the following agents, who are authorized to take them on duty:

A. J. FAIRBANK, Agent First Division, Mount Clara Station, Baltimore City, Md.

D. DARBY, Agent Second Division, Martinsburgh, one hundred miles from Baltimore.

J. F. WALL, Agent Third Division, Piedmont.

W. CARR, Agent at Grafton for the Parkersburgh road; and

J. B. FORD, Agent at Wheeling for the Fourth Division.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 8, 1864.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT ERRAND BOY about 13 years old, in an office; must write a good hand; situation permanent. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 4,086 City Post-office. Wages $2 50 per week.

CLOCK MAKER WANTED—A COMPETENT man, who thoroughly understands his business, to take charge of the French clock department of a large importing house. Address Box No. 1,374 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—AN UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILER of 20-horse power, in good order. Apply to E. R. BENNET, No. 162 Greenwich-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE most stylish seen, 15½ hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and would prove one of the most acceptable presents to an officer, or for our park use; has been in many battles, and is well worth $1,000. To save time and trouble, his groom will call upon any one wishing to purchase, and show the action of the horse, or can be seen at No. 142 Mulberry-st. Will be sold to close an estate. L. CHAPMAN, Executor, No. 9 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS

FOR SALE BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OIL CREEK TERRITORY—A FREE or royalty interest in one of the most valuable tracts of OIL LAND on OIL CREEK, VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. It lies at the junction of OIL CREEK and CHERRY RUN and covers about 100 acres of ground, upon which are numerous leases with over 60 wells thereon, either producing, or in progress, and nearly finished. The lessees are daily beginning other wells on sites yet unoccupied, as there is room for one hundred additional wells. Those in use are both flowing and pumping wells, one of which has reached one thousand barrels per day. The working interest of one of the new wells sold last week among the operatives themselves at the rate of $128,000 for the well, and three acres reserved by the original owner for his residence sold also at the rate of $700,000. Such an opportunity, it is believed, has not been recently offered and would make a producing basis of such value as to afford an immense capital. Apply to C. B. DUNGAN, No. 436 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—SPLENDID AND DESIRABLE property for sale, situate within 2 miles of Elizabeth; elegant family mansion on the property, complete in all its appointments, and in perfect order, having all the modern improvements. Fifty-three acres of land in first-rate condition; ten acres fire-wood. The above is such an opportunity as is seldom offered to parties desiring to purchase a most valuable, and in every respect desirable property; terms easy. Apply to A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, in Queens County, Long Island, about 15 miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad; a new house and barn on the premises. The farm is in good working order; soil loamy and free from stone; terms easy. For further particulars inquire of RICHARD D. ALLIGER, Lenox Fire Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—SEVEN THREE-STORY BASEMENT and under-cellar brown-stone front houses, in 54th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold separately or together; if together, at a great bargain, to close an undivided interest. The houses are just finished. Possession immediately. Size 18x45; lot 100 feet. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OR SIX FIRST-CLASS PHILAdelphia brick houses, three-stories basement, and cellar; gas, water, Beebe range, &c., on 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Possession at once. Will exchange for Rynd Farm Oil Stock. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASE OF THE property No. 596 Broadway—new marble store; it will be finished on or before the 1st of March. Size 55x200 feet. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS FOR SALE IN ULSTER AND Sullivan Counties, N.Y. For particulars call on the undersigned at Lovejoy's Hotel, from one to two P. M., for three days, or address WOODBURN, Sullivan County, N. Y. M. T. MORSS.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT house; rents for $2,556 per annum. No. 119 3d-av. JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STONE-front house, No. 32 East 17th-st., fronting Union-square; the building is 44 feet by 85, substantially built and elegantly decorated, and is suitable for a first-class restaurant or club-house. Apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $500 and repairs, a year. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, A DESIRABLE cottage, five minutes' walk from the landing, partly furnished. Possession immediately. Apply to HENRY A. DARRIN, No. 1 State-st.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, on the second floor of house No. 203 East 23d-st.; rent $25 a month, including gas.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A PART OF A HOUSE, OR FOUR OR five rooms, in a respectable part of the city—east side preferred. Family of three, two adults and one child. Address G. B. E., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, IN a private family, a room with board, between 38th and 8th sts., and 3d and 7th avs. Terms not to exceed $8 50. Address C. C. C., Station G, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO LADIES AND one gentleman, in a private boarding-house, on the west side of the city or Brooklyn, E. D. Terms low, or not address H. R. S., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT HALL BEDROOM, SOUTHern exposure, suitable for a single gentleman, (dinner at 6;) family private. No. 34 West 29th-st.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

Office Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway,
New-York, Oct. 25, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

The Central National Bank of the
City of New-York. New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 2.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on their capital stock for November, payable to New-York stockholders at the office of JAMES B. POST, Room No. 25, No. 20 Exchange-place, on and after the the 15th inst
G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

Office of Sheldon and Columbia Copper Co.,
No. 22 William-st., New-York, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway,
Company's Office, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Room No. 20, Third Floor, P. O. Box, No. 4,458.
New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will stand closed on and from the 16th to 31st December, instant, both days inclusive, for the purpose of taking the vote on the question of proposed lease of McGregor Western Railroad, as stated in circular of the President of 6th December.

None but registered holders can vote.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

Mechanics' Banking Association,
New-York, Dec. 6, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JAMES H. FONDA, JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
JOHN RANDALL, MASON THOMSON,
RALPH MEAD, WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
MELANC'N M. FREEMAN, WM. M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER, EZRA R GOODRIDGE,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD.

And the following Inspectors of the next election:

ISAAC LABAGH, JAMES A. DEGRAUW,
JOHN KNOWER.

At the regular meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES H. FONDA was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

Bank Department, Albany, Dec. 6, 1864.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF PUTNAM COUNTY, (Carmel,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of MANUEL & COOKE, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of MANUEL & VAN DUZER, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.) will be held at the office of said Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY the 14th of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has served in the field for three years, as an officer of one of our city regiments; has good health, fair business habits and energy of character to succeed in what he undertakes, if possible. I want a permanent situation, where I can make myself valuable to myself and employer. Good references furnished, and, if required, security. Address HOWARD, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET.
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM
COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.

ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory, and forms its

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York,
Or at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of the well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

THE MANHATTAN SLATE AND TILE COMPANY,
For the Mining and Manufacturing of RED SLATE, in Washington County, New-York.
Capital $200,000
Shares .... $20 each
THORNTON M. NIVEN, New-York, President.
JOHN B. NORRIS, New-York, Secretary.
CHAS. A. MEIGS, New-York, Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
THORNTON M. NIVEN, New-York.
CHAS. A. MEIGS, New-York.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, New-York.
WILLIAM A. SEAVER, New-York.
CHARLES P. WEATHERBY, New-York.
GEORGE W. KNOWLTON, New-York.
OSCAR TIBBALS, New-York.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, New-York.
JOHN B. NORRIS, New-York.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York, on Monday, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 noon.

LIVERMORE, LEOWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

Office of the Mariposa Company,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.

Dated 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

Office of the Mariposa Company,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.

Dated 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Sixth National Bank will be held at the Bank on the 10th day of January, 1865, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.
C. DARLING, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 3, 1864.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.,
Office No. 73 South 4th-st.
Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Office of the Little Miami Railroad Co.
Treasurer's Department, Cincinnati,
Dec. 1, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. EXclusive of the Government Tax, which will be paid by the Company, has been declared, payable to Eastern Stockholders, in New-York funds, on and after the 15th inst. On their request to that effect addressed to the undersigned, a check will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as may be desired.
S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared their Sixth Monthly Dividend of One Per Cent. of the Capital Stock, clear of State tax, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, on and after the 15th inst.
G. E. FRYER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1864.

Office of "The Stout Coal Co.,"
Room No. 44 Trinity Building,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTors of "THE STOUT COAL CO.," held 22d ult., a dividend of Six Per Cent, (6 per cent.,) was declared, payable Dec. 15, out of the earnings of the three months ending Oct. 31. Transfer books will be closed on 10th inst.
THOS. H. STOUT, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
No. 502 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for baling Army Blankets until the 1st of May next, the contractor to furnish all materials necessary to bale the blankets in a satisfactory manner to this department.

The service to be performed in the buildings of this depot, the contractor to supply the machinery.

Further information can be obtained at this office.

Bidders will state the number of bales they can put up per week, and send with their proposals a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder, they will enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the work.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Baling Blankets," and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Office of the Depot Quartermaster,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas,
November 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

Route No. 3—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 106 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows.

On Route No. 1 .... $100,000
On Route No. 2 200,000
On Route No. 3 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Clothing Bureau, Quartermaster General's
Office, Washington, Dec. 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the respective offices of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City and Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in either city, at the option of the contractors:

200,000 Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of Blankets of either American or English manufacture, but must be, in all respects, equal to the Army Standard, at the respective Depots where they are to be delivered.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he, or they, will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and those for New-York should be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, New-York City, and those for Philadelphia should be addressed to Col. HERMAN BIGGS, Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia.

[No. 15.] Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

Camp Colors, for Infantry, army standard.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets, army standard.
Wall Tent Poles, sets, army standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, large, army standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, small, army standard.
Wall Tent Pins, large, army standard.
Wall Tent Pins, small, army standard.
Company Order Books, army standard.
Company Clothing Account Books, army standard.
Company Descriptive Books, army standard.
Company Morning Report Books, army standard.
Post Order Books, army standard.
Post Morning Report Books, army standard.
Post Letter Books, army standard.
Post Guard Report Books, army standard.
Regimental General Order Books, army standard.
Regimental Letter Books, army standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, army standard.
Regimental Index Books, army standard.
Record Target Practice Books, army standard.

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present

Awards will be made on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864, and preference will be given to bidders agreeing to complete their deliveries within three months from date of commencement.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonab leis reserved.

Indorse envelope, "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 17.] Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Cincinnati, O., December 3, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M. for the immediate delivery of the following articles:

500 pairs PEGGED BOOTS, No. 5, Army Standard.
500 pairs PEGGED BOOTS, No. 6, Army Standard.
2,000 pairs PEGGED BOOTS, No. 7, Army Standard.
3,000 pairs PEGGED BOOTS, No. 8, Army Standard.

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard; otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under this proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, December 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, December 15, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope: "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

Colonel Quartermaster's Department
Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Forage Department, No. 86 Cedar-st.,
New-York, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C. and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

Office of the Street Commissioner,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

For furnishing fifteen hundred (1,500) cast-iron lamp-posts for the City of New-York.

For filling sunken lots in One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Dec. 3, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,300	
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.......Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received on Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Dec. 13..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 3..........NORTH STAR..........WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,

No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
LIBERTY,
built expressly for this trade,
THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No 45, North River, for the above port,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50.

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at three o'clock P.M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW	SATURDAY	Dec. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Dec. 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Dec. 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 6 years, one-quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, LAWRENCE, Master, will succeed the MORO CASTLE, and leave on December 21.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE IRON FOUNDRY AND machine-shop, situate about 70 miles from this city on the line of a railroad; established over thirty years; doing a large business; has a stock of patterns costing over $30,000; stock of raw material and manufactured goods on hand worth from $10,000 to $15,000; lathes, tools, &c., worth $10,000, beside the real estate, buildings, &c. Price for the whole, $50,000. Address W. J., Box No. 2,819 New-York Post-office.

A MERCHANT FROM AN INTERIOR city, whose health seems to require a residence here, desires employment for himself and his capital in a respectable business. He can command fifty thousand dollars or more if desirable. None but those of the highest standing and responsibility need apply. Address, for a few days, INTERIOR, Madison-square Post-office, with real name, appointing an interview.

COTTON PLANTATIONS—THE ADVERTISER was interested in working a Plantation this year under the free labor system, which has proved a success, and will leave in a few days for a crop next year; additional capital would be acceptable. Several most respectable merchants are interested. For information address Box No. 586 Post Office, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 6 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset, at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND After MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.. Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell; The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company; J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.

CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.
DATED NOV. 21, 1864.

AUCTION SALES.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,
TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER. P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Executors of Geo. S. Fox, deceased, about 42 acres of land, situate in the town of West Farms, on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, about nine miles from the City Hall, and three miles from the Central Park, New-York. This property has a fine front on tide-water, and is bounded by the estates of B. F. Whitlock, E. G. Faile, P. Spofford, and Kitchen. Its accessibility, and the character of the surrounding neighborhood, render this property in every way desirable for gentlemen wishing to procure first-class sites for suburban residences. Leggett's Creek affords every facility for boating, fishing and bathing. The property also commands a fine view of the Sound and East River. It will be sold in plots of from three to five acres. There is on the premises a modern-built dwelling-house, greenhouse, boat-house and all necessary outbuildings. Topographical maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 45TH AND 46TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of G. Prince, Joseph Kissam and Geo. Kissam, Executors of Samuel Kissam, deceased.

45TH-ST.—Six lots on the north side of 45th-st., commencing 243 feet 10 inches east of 3d-av., each 25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches.

46TH-ST.—Six lots on the south side of 46th-st., adjoining above on the rear, each 25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches.

The above lots are desirably located, free from rock, and offer an inducement to capitalists and builders.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, DEC. 12, AT 12 o'clock M., the elegant household furniture of a private family, at their residence, No. 119 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of an elegant rosewood pianoforte, three elegant parlor suites, over 500 yards of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, all kinds of parlor, bed-room and dining-room furniture, glass, china and silver ware and table cutlery. Sale positive.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 36th-st.

TEACHERS.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, A graduate of West Point Academy, to take charge of the military department, and to teach mathematics, in a first-class boarding school. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A DISCIPLINARIAN FOR A boarding-school; must be a Frenchman or speak French fluently, and have the best recommendations. Apply at the Polytechnic Institute, Weehawken Heights, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT as governess. Her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER, COMPETENT to instruct boys in the ordinary English branches. R. HOLDEN, Trinity School, No. 181 West 14th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, }
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE. }

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

SKATING.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

O. F. OATMAN respectfully announces that he has associated with him in the management of the pond, Col. M. M. VANDYKE.

Season tickets for gentlemen, $5.
Ladies' misses' and masters', $3.
Single admission for gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies 25c.
Sale of season tickets will commence MONDAY, Dec. 12, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at the office at the Pond.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

CIRCULAR.—PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED—The firm of BILLINGS, ROOP & CO., of this city and New-York expired this day by limitation. The business of the said firm will be settled by either of the undersigned: J. M. BILLINGS, S. W. ROOP, S. W. ROOP, Executor of W. F. Washington, H. R. KIBBE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, successors of Billings, Roop & Co., in Philadelphia, will continue the importing and commission business at Nos. 24 and 26 Bank-st.

S. W. ROOP, H. R. KIBBE,
C. J. TROUT, J. C. ROOP. ROOP & KIBBE.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned successors of Billings, Roop & Co., in New-York, will continue the importing and commission business at No. 38 Warren-st.

J. M. BILLINGS,
E. J. CHAFFEE. J. M. BILLINGS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of J. & C. WHITFIELD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES M. WHITFIELD will continue the business at No. 262 Water-st.

JAMES M. WHITFIELD,
CHAS. H. WHITFIELD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MEETINGS.

WORKING WOMENS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1864.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Hon. CHARLES P. DALY,
And other gentlemen will address the public on behalf of the Working Women of New-York City.
Doors open at 7½ P. M.
Admission free.

TO THE MEMBERS OF METROPOLITAN LODGE NO. 273.—You are hereby notified to attend a special communication of the Lodge, to be held at the Lodge Rooms Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother HANNIBAL D. ORMSBEE, without further notice. By order of the Master.

JOHN E. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

The fraternity are respectfully invited.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING FINISHED HIS professional studies, desires to correspond with some young woman of health, wealth and a good education, with a view to matrimony. Address GRADUATE, Union Hill, N. J., with photograph inclosed.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. All kinds of Printing cheap for cash.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

NEVER ACTED IN AMERICA.

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, in 4 acts, which has been some time in preparation, will be produced with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments. It is entitled

HOW SHE LOVES HIM,

and will be given with the following
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:

Vacil	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Dick Hartley	Mr. Charles Fisher.
Sir Richard English	Mr. John Gilbert.
Captain Yawley	Mr. W. R. Floyd.
Diogenes, servant to Sir Richard	Mr. Norton.
Dr. Minimum	Mr John Sefton.
Dr. Zkwertz	Mr. John Moore.
Sir Jericho Maximum	Mr. Browne.
Dr. Sparks	Mr. Williamson.
Handicap	Mr. Pope.
Foretop	Mr. Ward.
Atalanta Cruiser	Miss Mary Gannon.
Mrs. Vacil	Miss Madeline Henriques.
Lady Selina Raffleticket	Miss Fanny Morant.
Mrs. Tucker, Housekeeper to the Sanatorium	Miss Carman.
Tippet	Mrs. Maurice.

The New Scenery by Isherwood and Ingalls, will consist of

ACT I.
Exterior of Sir Richard's Villa, with entrance to the Sanatorium Grounds, and View of the Sea-shore.
ACT II.
Drawing-Room in Sir Richard's Villa.
ACT III.
Exterior of the Villa.
ACT IV.
SCENE 1—The Drawing-Room. SCENE 2—Hall in Sir Richard's Villa. SCENE 3—Vacil's Apartment in the Sanatorium.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY—"How She Loves Him," the New Comedy, by Boucicault.
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE

AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort, that has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to place each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hanly, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art.

The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage; MR. EDWIN VARREY, C. KEMBLE MASON, the eminent comedian, THOMAS PLACIDE, who appear nightly in conjunction with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Chester, Messrs. G. H. Andrews, C. Walcot, J. G. Hanley, E. Eberle, C. W. Chester, O. S. Fawcett, Duell, Burroughs, Burgess, &c. Doors open at 6¾. Commence at 7½, precisely.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT

PROMENADE CONCERT.
THIRD CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 16,
At 8 o'clock, at the Armory, in 14th-street.

Tickets 50 cents. To be procured at Jones' (late Crowen's) Bookstore, No. 843 Broadway; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Tiffany & Co.'s, Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway; at the Armory and of members of the regiment.

No tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the concert.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN AMERICAN CHRISTMAS STORY.

CHRISTMAS AT UNDER-TOR.

A beautiful little sketch, which must bring increase of love and charity, and appreciation of the zest and geniality of the happy Christmas time to many hearts in city and country homes.

To be published on MONDAY, Dec. 12, by MOHUN, EBBS & HOUGH, No. 189 Broadway.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York

☞ Direct Importations from our London House. large stock constantly on hand.

DIARIES FOR 1865.

All kinds, from 25 cents to $3 each, for sale by the Publishers.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-Lane.

NEW MUSIC.—"THERE'S REST FOR ALL IN Heaven," song or duet, with chorus, a beautiful piece for concerts; "Our Dear New-England Boys," song and chorus, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; "Beautiful Annie," song and chorus, and "The Voice of the Army," by Jas. G. Clark, the poet and vocalist; "Maryland's Free," ballad with chorus, by M. Fortune. Price 30 cents single; four for $1, mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

FAIRS.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection will be held at the large room No 920 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., commencing on MONDAY, 12th inst., at 7 P. M., with a promenade concert. Music by the band of the Seventh Regiment (Grafula's) Admittance on that evening, 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CITY AND COUNTRY STORES CAN BE supplied with William Earl's Water-proof Leather Preserver and his Paste and Liquid Blacking. Can be had at Benjamin Odell's, No. 80 Vesey-st.; Wm. E. Sibell's, No. 5 Wall-st.; T. Gregg's, No. 69 Vesey-st.; Floyd & Graham, No. 74 Vesey-st., New-York, and J. C. D. Wilbeney, No. 20 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Manufactured by WM. EARL, No. 29 Attorney-st., two doors from Grand-st., New-York.

SORE-THROAT, DIPTHERIA, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AFFECTIONS.—J. C. Rushton's Troches pleasant to the taste, beneficial and highly recommended by eminent physicians. J. C. RUSHTON, Chemist and Druggist, only at No. 417 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

SHEET-IRON.—"ALAN WOOD & CO'S." BEST "A" Patent Polished Imitation Russia Sheet-Iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., at Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates for sale at the lowest market rates by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—ASSORTED NUMbers for sale by A. A. THOMSON & Co., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SHEET-IRON.—COMMON "R G." AND BEST Philadelphia charcoal refined iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—NOS. 12 TO 29, assorted widths and lengths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, April 16, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ARMY OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT OR resigned, can obtain through us a speedy settlement of their ordnance and quartermaster's account.

L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

READ! PAUSE!! REFLECT!!!
PARENTS AND GUARDIANS, of whatever creed,
Please, this our "MUSEUM CATECHISM" read
AT BARNUM'S.
Where can be found in this gay, festive city
AMUSEMENT MORAL, lively, rich and witty?
AT BARNUM'S.
Where can be seen a PANORAMA grand,
"GULLIVER'S tour in LILLIPUTIAN LAND?"
AT BARNUM'S.
This PANORAMA, finest ever known,
Two thousand feet in length, is daily shown
AT BARNUM'S.
Where you will hear great HARRISON who sings
IMPROMPTU SONGS, hits at the times and things
AT BARNUM'S.
Who is it for his numerous patrons' pleasure
Devotes his individual time and treasure?
'TIS BARNUM.
Where an AQUARIA, filled with fishes rare,
OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS, grand beyond compare?
AT BARNUM'S.
Where is the only place beneath the sun
That you can find THREE FAT GIRLS, WEIGHT ONE TON?
AT BARNUM'S.
And where combined (the measure does not lie)
THREE MONSTROUS GIANTS, 24 feet high?
AT BARNUM'S.
In living contrast where can you behold
TWO DWARFS, weight 18 pounds, of perfect mould?
AT BARNUM'S.
Where can the curious a MENAGERIE find
Of REPTILES, BIRDS and BEASTS of rarest kind?
AT BARNUM'S.
Where find of LIFE-LIKE FIGURES a collection,
MOVING AUTOMATONS, that bear inspection?
AT BARNUM'S.
Where see those "RED MEN OF THE FORREST,"
styled
O-KE-NA-WA-KA'S TRIBE OF INDIANS, wild?
AT BARNUM'S.
For those who wish to pass the time thus gayly,
Where do they give THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY?
AT BARNUM'S.
At 11 A. M., Performance for the throng—
THE PANORAMA, INDIANS, AND A SONG.
AT BARNUM'S.
At 3 P. M., (success to it belongs,)
"DEBORAH; OR THE JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONGS."
AT BARNUM'S.
At 7½, "MARTIN THE PRIVATEER,"
And a very COMIC DANCE by Monsieur TOINE DENIER.
AT BARNUM'S.
TWO living OTTERS, KANGAROOS, live OWLS,
ALBINO BOY, AQUARIA and THREE-LEGGED FOWLS.
AT BARNUM'S.
ADMISSION, only 30 CENTS these things to see;
CHILDREN, not over ten, HALF-PRICE, SO MOTE IT BE.
AT BARNUM'S.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ANOTHER GREAT COMIC "SENSATION."
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
A GAY YOUNG BRIDEGROOM, and THE OLD COUNTRY FARMER,
two inimitably faithful and funny expositions of character, in which are delightfully blended all the shades of
SPARKLING MIRTH AND BROAD HUMOR.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, AND DURING THE WEEK.
Second week of Buckstone's charming two act Comedy,
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
JOHN E. OWENS..........as..........Mr. GILLMAN.
91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, and
☞ 96th night ☜
THE PEOPLES LAWYER.
Mr. OWENS..........as..........SOLON SHINGLE.
The performance closes at a quarter past ten o'clock.
Seats should be secured in advance.

CLINTON HALL.

MR. AND MRS. J. E. FROBISHER,
will give two entertainments of
READINGS AND RECITATIONS,
On WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 14 and 16.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME 2D EVENING.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
PROFESSIONAL ADDRESS—No. 151 2d-av.

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 24 and 31.
THE THIRD SERIES,
given under the direction of the
NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELER'S ASSOCIATION.
THE EIGHTH AND NINTH CONCERTS,
with artists of the highest repute and programme of the most
ATTRACTIVE CHARACTER.

The sale of tickets is confined to the two salesrooms, the one at
NO. 233 BROADWAY,
for the accommodation of those doing business at the lower end of the city; and the other, greatly improved, at
NO. 544 BROADWAY.

Each store is expensively stocked with gold and silver watches, diamonds, ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, finger rings, silver cake baskets, casters, card cases, portemonnaies, pianos, sewing machines, and a great variety of other valuable articles—all exceedingly appropriate for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The price of tickets good for either concert, is only
ONE DOLLAR.

Attached to each ticket is a coupon, which will secure,
AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE,
a present, ranging in value, at retail prices, from one dollar to
FIVE HUNDRED.

The reputation of the association is pledged for the faithful fulfillment of its engagements with the public, and among the
MANY THOUSANDS
who have already procured tickets, all have professed themselves
DELIGHTED AND SATISFIED
with the association's liberality.

Remember that you secure for the usual price of admission to a first-class concert, in which the ablest artists in the country are to assist, a great
MUSICAL TREAT,
and a valuable present in addition.

By purchasing a sufficient number of tickets, you can obtain a collection of articles sufficient to distribute among your friends as holiday mementoes.

Both depots for the sale of tickets are
NOW OPEN,
and the public are respectfully invited thereto to examine the rich and costly assortment of goods they contain, all of which are designed for
FREE DISTRIBUTION.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.

On the morning of October 27, 1864, the safe of the subscribers, in their store at Hoosick, was broken open and robbed, among other property, of the following Rensselaer County Bonds, a portion of which belong to private individuals, and the remainder to Rensselaer County, having been left in the charge of Jonathan P. Armstrong, as Supervisor of the town of Hoosick. Those belonging to Rensselaer County are in blank, and have never been issued. Payment on all of the bonds has been stopped.

BONDS BELONGING TO RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Ten $600 Bonds, fourth issue, dated Aug. 5, 1864, due Feb. 5, 1876—Nos. 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577.

Four $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1866—Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50.

Two $300 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—Nos. 197, 198.

One $100 Bond, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—No. 199.

Four $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1869—Nos. 367, 368, 369, 370.

Seven $1,000 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1868—Nos. 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231.

BONDS BELONGING TO INDIVIDUALS.

One $100 Bond, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—No. 268; belonging to Sanford Bovie.

Two $1,000 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1867—Nos. 113, 114; belonging to W. Wilcox.

Three $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1866—Nos. 40, 41, 42; belonging to Miss Lynda Sherwood.

Three United States Ten-Forty Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each—Nos. 18,327, 18,328, 26,565; belonging to Sanford Bovie.

ARMSTRONG & BAUCUS.
HOOSICK, Oct. 28, 1864.

HORSE AND WAGON, STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From No. 16 5th-av., about 6½ o'clock, on Friday evening, a bay horse, with black mane, tail and legs, about 16 hands high, and eight years old; the wagon has a top with peak—one of Dusenbury & Van Duser's make—hind wheel wants two spokes; robe and blanket in wagon. Whoever will return said horse and wagon, or give information where the same can be recovered, shall be suitably rewarded. They can be sent to No. 1 Bond-st., office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING UNITED STATES 5.20 BONDS: No. 11,880, $500, new issue; No. 4,408, $100, new issue. The public are cautioned against negotiating the above.

J. R. BAYLEY,
Care of Livermore, Clews & Co.

LECTURES.

PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS

Will give the SECOND LECTURE of his Course (of five) on PNEUMATIC CHEMISTRY,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
To be followed on Dec. 17, 19 and 21.

Each of the lectures will be illustrated by a series of BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS.

Single tickets, 50 cents; for the course, $1 50; for the course, with reserved numbered seat, $2. For sale at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Miller & Mathews', corner of Broadway and 8th-st.; Jones', No. 843 Broadway, and at Dr. Colton's office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—Something entirely new. No lady should be without the "Elastic Water." Apply at the Depot, No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 17. Circulars to be had or sent anywhere free of charge.

DR. WEST, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND Accoucheur, No. 27 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints with professional skill. His Monthly Tonic is a never failing remedy. Relief certain in a few hours.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVING disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 12,
(Seventeenth subscription night,)
will be presented Verdi's most popular Opera,
IL TROVATORE, IL TROVATORE,
with its extraordinary cast, including
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MORENSI,
MASSIMILIANI,
BELLINI.
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.
ON WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT OF
DON SEBASTIAN.
ON THURSDAY, GRAND OPERA IN BROOKLYN
DON GIOVANNI.
In active rehearsal, and will be shortly produced,
FRA DIAVOLO.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
and
LAST 144 HOURS.
of
HELLER'S
THIRD PROGRAMME,
which having accomplished its destiny in achieving 100 representations, must positively be withdrawn for the production of great
CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

ARTEMUS WARD'S.

HIS ENTERTAINMENT.
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Next to Grace Church and opposite 11th-st.
ARTEMUS WARD,
HIS EVENINGS IN UTAH.
Every Evening at 8..........Doors open at 7½
ARTEMUS WARD'S FIRST MATINEE,
OR, AFTERNOON MORNING-PEFORMANCE,
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, at AT 3 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

"NIBLO'S SALOON.
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M.
TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864.
LE GENDRE DE MONS. POIRIER.
(Original of MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.)
Comedy in 4 acts, by Emile Augier.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

ZENOBIA,

QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF FIVE lectures will be delivered at Cooper Institute, by Rev. E. C. CHAPIN, On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, *The Old and the New*. Second Lecture Dec. 23, Poem and Concert by Mr. DE CORDOVA, *The Soldiers*, with Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Third Lecture Jan. 10, 1865, by Rev. Mr. WILLETTS, *Sunshine*. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Course tickets, $2; single tickets, 50 cents. Tickets can be had at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; G. L. & J. B. Kelty's, No. 359 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT TO LITTLE EFFIE PARKHURST, the young Vocalist, to be given at the Brooklyn Athenæum, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1864, by the following talented artists: Mrs. Mozart, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. James G. Clark, Master Emil Mollenhauer, the Young Violinist, Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, and others. Prof. John M. Loretz, Pianist and Conductor. Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. For sale at the principal Music and Drug-Stores in Brooklyn and Music-Stores in New-York. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
TO STEINWAY & SONS.

The piano-fortes, grand, square and upright, manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, have established for themselves so world-wide a reputation that it is hardly possible for us to add anything to their just fame. Having thoroughly tested and tried these instruments personally for years, both in public and private, it becomes our pleasant duty to express our candid opinion regarding their unquestioned superiority over any other piano known to us.

Among the chief points of their uniform excellence are: Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and above all a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch. This peculiarity is found exclusively in the Steinway Piano, and, together with the matchless precision, elasticity, and promptness of action, always characterizing these instruments, as well as their unequaled durability under the severest trials, is truly surprising, and claims at once the admiration of every artist. We, therefore, consider the "Steinway" pianos in all respects by far the best instruments made in this country or Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves, in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

We have at different times expressed our opinion regarding the pianos of various makers, but freely and unhesitatingly pronounce
MESSRS. "STEINWAY & SONS" PIANOS, BOTH GRAND AND SQUARE, INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO THEM ALL.

S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
ROBERT HELLER, GEO W. MORGAN,
ROBERT GOLDBECK, ALFRED H. PEASE,
WILLIAM MASON, MAX MARETZEK,
F. L. RITTER, CARL BERGMANN,
HENRY C. TIMM, THEO. THOMAS.

WAREROOMS, 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,

at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
HAINES BROTHERS,
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT.—ALL WHO WISH TO BUY FIRST-class new Pianos at very moderate prices, will find it greatly to their interest to call immediately at No. 168 Mott-st., between Grand and Broome sts., in the forenoon only. Also a fine Boehm Flute for sale.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—A VERY fine stock at very low prices. Call and examine. S. J. CHAMBERS, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 89 West 14th-st. Young Ladies, Misses and Masters on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Ladies and gentlemen at 7½ P. M. New classes forming.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATENT CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.

MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WELCOME TO CAPT. WINSLOW.

HIS ADDRESS.

Speeches by Rev. Mr. Jones, Rev. Dr. Scudder, Capt. Brown, U. S. N., Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Thompson, and Others.

The Society for Promoting the Gospel among the Seamen in the Port of New-York, known as the Port Society, seized upon the opportunity afforded by the presence among us of that brave and noble sailor, the Commander of the *Kearsarge*, at once to enable our citizens to give him a hearty welcome, and at the same time to make his appearance subserve the objects of a society whose work must commend itself especially to one who takes so deep an interest in the welfare of seamen as Capt. WINSLOW. Doubtless the severe storm alone prevented as large an attendance as might have been anticipated from the claims of the society, combined with the promised attraction of seeing the hero of the *Kearsarge*, but still there was a very respectable assemblage, many of them ladies, whose enthusiasm, both for the cause and the man, enabled them to brave the weather.

WM. WALKER, Esq., President, occupied the Chair. The proceedings opened with a prayer by Rev. Mr. HASTINGS.

Mr. WM. D. HARRIS read selections from the annual report, showing the encouraging fact that a debt of $10,000, under which the society labored last year, has been entirely removed. The Treasurer has received for the last nineteen months, $28,360—the disbursements have been about $28,000,—leaving a small balance on hand. The society has now pursued its labors without intermission for forty-six years. Among the means used have been the preaching of the Word by the Pastor of the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine-streets, now under the pastoral charge of Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and upon vessels in harbor, lecture and prayer meetings, bible classes and Sabbath school instructions, a reading-room for seamen open daily for themselves and families, loan libraries on vessels, and efficient missionaries who devote all their time to the work. Also, during the past year, two very important missionary enterprises have been established; one in the commodious church on Madison, corner Gouverneur-street, now under the pastoral charge of Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, and the other at the corner of Dover and Water-streets. At these points the Gospel is regularly preached. These and other means have been greatly blessed. The present number of members of the Mariner's Church is over 800, representing all parts of the world, and at this hour bearing to all parts of the world the influence of the Gospel of Christ. This noble enterprise has always been sustained by voluntary subscriptions; with strongest reasons, therefore, the society feels that the enlargement of its plans and means are demanded.

Rev. CHAS. J. JONES was then introduced, and said LONGFELLOW had used the expression that "all things are not what they seem." He thanked God that what he saw to-night was an evidence of the interest felt in the condition and welfare of the seamen of this metropolis. The greater the enterprise, the less we sometimes seem to think about it. Looking at this great city, its wealth, its commerce, and the manner in which that wealth has been garnered up, we are at once led to think of those men who, passing to and fro on the earth, from North to South, from East to West, ever bear with them that which brings wealth into the coffers of the merchant and prosperity to our land, and the value of the sailor appears in somewhat of its true proportions. Great as was the service our sailors were doing for us in putting down this rebellion, should there ever come a war with the great Naval Power of Europe, then would we in a far greater degree begin to understand and appreciate the value of the American sailor. The speaker then considered the religious influence of the sailor—his work as a missionary to other lands and distant ports.

REV. DR. SCUDDER

was the next speaker. He paid a high tribute to the American sailor, as the true interpreter of the national character. Our commercial marine had compassed every sea, and in every port men had learned to admire the quick eye, the ready hand, and the trim sail of the Yankee Captain. In this war, our brave sailors had effected a complete revolution in naval warfare. He was in England when, in Hampton Roads, was fought the great naval duel of the world. What our sailors are, that are we, to a considerable extent, in the eyes of the world. Who had done more to interpret the American character for bravery than Capt. WINSLOW. [Loud applause and cheers for Capt. WINSLOW, who was observed in the rear of the platform, where he had, with a sailor's modesty, quietly taken his place, unnoticed until his presence was made known by the allusion and action of the speaker.] The *Alabama* and *Florida* had perished. "So let all thine enemies perish, O Lord!" But let them that love the cause of liberty and of right be as the sun when he goeth forth in his strength! [Applause.] Since the American navy breeds such boys as CUSHING and such men as WINSLOW and FARRAGUT, and the long list of our naval heroes, who will dare to say that American sailors did not contribute anything to national character. [Cheers.] The deeds of our sailors constitute the medium through which shines much of our national character upon the world. But much as he loved the bravery of the sailor, he loved still more his devotion to the Lord Jesus Christ, upon his loyalty to country and devotion to duty. Graft loyalty to the Saviour, and you make him all that could be desired for him now and for eternity.

CAPT. GEO. W. BROWN, U. S. N.,

of the Mississippi Squadron, said he could speak from experience of that which the Christian sailor had to endure, as well as of his influence, when converted in the mission work. He spoke of the advantages and blessings resulting from the work of the Port Society, and the good effected by a friendly hand and kindly word extended to the sailor while in harbor. When on the Red River expedition, commanding one of the vessels there, he addressed a soldier, after the defeat of BANKS, whose knee was shattered, "Oh! Sir," said he, "I would not mind that if we had not lost our guns." So it was with our sailors. He had seen many badly mutilated, but never heard them complain. Their only complaint was, if guns were lost or the flag struck. Thank God! very few American flags had been struck on sea since this war began. [Applause.] It was a great mistake of some to think that the love of God and of the Saviour made men less brave in battle. From experience he could say, give me the Christian soldier to fight with. [Applause.]

REV. DR. ADAMS

said he loved sailors, but he hated going to sea. He dwelt in a humorous vein upon the horrors of a landsman's experience on the briny element, and said the Bible, which had words to suit every condition, had one verse applicable to sea-sickness: "Their soul abhorreth all manner of meat." The best part of going to sea was getting home, and of this sentiment the learned Doctor made a practical application in enforcing our duty to the sailor, when he arrived in port after a voyage, and in doing just the work which this society was engaged in.

REV. M. MURPHY,

present pastor of the Mariner's Church, spoke in regard to the nature of the work, as distinct from that of the Seamen's Friend Society, which was engaged more in a foreign field, while the Port Society took care of the sailor in our own harbors. When the sailor became a christian, he retained his character for boldness; he was not afraid to let people know he was on the side of the Lord, but became a bold ambassador and stood up for Jesus.

Mr. MURPHY was followed by

REV. DR. THOMPSON,

who paid an eloquent tribute to our army and navy, and spoke of the sailor's claim, not upon our sympathy merely, but upon our admiration and gratitude. After reciting what had been accomplished, he continued: But it were in vain that we blockaded every port of the rebellion as long as there roved the sea, built of British wood, in a neutral British port, with neutral British gold, laden with neutral British ammunition, and manned by neutral British men, a pirate on a pirate's errand. The time must come when that odious rebellion on the sea must be quelled if the rebellion on the land is to be conquered; and when at last the good Providence of God had brought the time, the good Providence of God had also provided the man and the ship. [Applause.] I rejoice that that fight terminated in every way just as it did. There stood, face to face, not merely two ships almost equally mated in metal and men; nay, there stood the rebellion and piracy incarnate on one side, and on the other, freedom and Christian civilization, challenging her to the contest. It was well, too, that the *Alabama* went down, leaving no wreck or fragment or trace behind; that when the fight was over there was nothing there but the broad sea, the *Alabama* down in its depth, and the *Kearsage* riding above. It was a type of the destruction of the rebellion itself, which must go down at last so effectually, under the pressure of this great nation, that it shall leave no trace behind. [Applause.] We were happy to greet here, to-night, as a guest, the great Christian patriot and navel hero who was the instrument, under God's Providence, in that great and memorable achievement.

Dr. THOMPSON then introduced Capt. WINSLOW to the audience. The gallant Captain was greeted with a perfect storm of applause; the assembly rising, cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs, for several minutes. When quiet was restored, he said:

SPEECH OF CAPT. WINSLOW.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am truly thankful to you for your warm greeting; but it reminds me that I am treading on a sphere where I have been unused to—that of public speaking. It may be expected of a sailor that he will talk to sailors, and when a squall comes upon the ship, that they may roll up topgallant sails or something of the like; but to stand before so many ladies and gentlemen is not the custom of the sailor. Therefore I am reminded that I am like a sailor embarking on a new sea without compass or chart. But, notwithstanding all this, I could not resist the application of this society, when they pressed upon me their desire and wish that I should appear before you, at the same time stating that my appearance would have the effect of benefiting this great and noble cause. Now, ladies and gentlemen, there is nothing in the world to me more interesting than a sailor; for we are all selfish, and I am a sailor myself. [Cheers and laughter.] I recollect, a few years since, saying to some good people who were friends of mine, and who were interesting themselves about the condition of orphans, "Why is it you do not do something for the sailor?" Their reply was, that they had just commenced that work; and I see now the work did commence then, and is going on; and this society is evidence of it. When my predecessor here, who is in the navy, referred just now to the fact of his experience upon the Mississippi River—that he had seen no Bibles or Prayer-books there among the men—I wished he had been in my ship; for it has been my pleasure ever to have had services on board; and not only that, but my endeavor has been to worm myself round the sailor, so as to make him my friend. [Applause.] And I believe that I have succeeded, for I continued not only the services, but continued from Sunday to Sunday explaining to him parts of the Bible. Such has been my course during the time I have held command of the *Kearsarge*; and notwithstanding our friend, who hates the sea so much, [Rev. Dr. ADAMS,] and who has described it somewhat in the same manner as Dr JOHNSON did: "That he saw nothing in a ship except a prison, with the chance of being drowned in it." [Laughter.] Notwithstanding that, I can say that I believe only two Sundays passed in which we did not have service. It has been my custom to have the bell tolled for church to allow the men to come. And my cabin has been nearly always filled with sailors on these occasions. Now human nature is so constituted that there is a soft spot in the heart of everybody, and it is more particularly exemplified in Jack than in any other constitution I have ever seen. I assure you if you only touch it in the right place, you will find a response that will more than pay you for anything you can do for him. [Applause.] The first thing with the sailor is to make him feel you have an interest in his welfare. Make him believe you are his friend, and you are sure of his gratitude and confidence. I am sure that on board the *Kearsarge* there is not a man who does not feel that I am not only a friend, but (to use their own expression) a father to them, and were I in any part of the world, and to call upon these men, I am sure they would flock to me just exactly like children, [applause,] for, without being egotistical, I may say they have that confidence in me, that whether in the tempest or under fire, in action or anywhere else, as long as the Captain is on deck they feel the ship is right. [Applause.] It was a great pleasure to me to take up any part of the Scripture and endeavor to illustrate it; more particularly to instruct them upon points in which the Prophecies were verified. As soon as the interest of Jack was awakened upon these points, new scenes were opened to him; he began to reason, and I am sure indeed that in the end he thanked and blessed me for even the instruction I had given him. Now when I come to consider the obligations commercial societies are under to the sailor—when I look back to the past history of Tyre, Athens, Venice, the Hanseatic towns; when I look at the more recent cities of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and our own City of New-York, and see all of you abounding in wealth, with all the comforts of civilization, and all the products of the earth, which, without Jack, you could not possess, it does seem to me that gratitude should induce you to give and do something for the sailor, since he has done so much for you. I desire that you will all go with heart and soul into this work which the Port Society has been engaged in; because, independent of your duty as Christians, as laborers in the harvest of the Lord, the simple sentiment of gratitude to men who have done so much for you, demands that you should do something for Jack. Therefore, I ask you to give all your assistance to the Port Society; and I would to God that my old lamented Admiral (FOOTE) were here to solicit your efforts in more earnest words than my own.

Three cheers were given for Capt. WINSLOW, three cheers for the American Navy, and after a hymn by the choir of the Mariner's Church, under the leadership of Mr. PETIT, (which had enlivened the proceeding by singing several airs) the meeting was dismissed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON.

HONORS TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Meeting of Prominent Citizens.

THE ADMIRAL EXPECTED TO ARRIVE HERE—PROPOSED RECEPTION—LETTER FROM MRS. FARRAGUT.

A considerable number of prominent citizens met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Collector's office, to consider measures for tendering honors to Admiral FARRAGUT. The meeting was called to order by the Collector, and organized by the appointment of MOSES TAYLOR as Chairman, and SAMUEL SLOAN as Secretary.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Recognizing the illustrious service, heroic bravery and tried loyalty which have distinguished the life of Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT in the cause of his country—especially the lofty spirit of devotion by which he has been animated during all the period of the present war, and the signal victories achieved by him over the utmost skill and effort of rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of fifty citizens, to be named by the Chair, with power to add to their number, be appointed to receive Admiral FARRAGUT on his arrival, now soon expected, at this port.

Resolved, That a Federal salute be fired in honor of the arrival of the flagship *Hartford* with Admiral FARRAGUT on board.

Resolved, That the City of New-York, following the example of the great free cities of the world, in doing honor to their illustrious countrymen, honors itself by tendering to Admiral FARRAGUT an invitation to become a resident thereof, and that the committee be instructed to devise the best mode of carrying this resolution into effect, so that the man, his achievements and his fame may belong to the city.

Resolved, That we see with the highest satisfaction that the President, in his annual message, and the Secretary of the Navy, recommend the creation of a higher grade of naval rank, with the designation of Admiral FARRAGUT as the recipient, as a national recognition of distinguished service and exalted patriotism.

Resolved, That the offer made by the Collector, of a revenue cutter for the use of the committee in meeting the flagship *Hartford*, be accepted with thanks.

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the Municipal authorities to confer the freedom of the city of New-York on Admiral FARRAGUT.

The Chairman subsequently appointed the following-named gentlemen as the committee, to make arrangements for the reception:

Moses Taylor,
Jona. Sturges,
A. A. Low,
Simeon Draper,
J. J. Astor,
Chas. H. Russell,
M. H. Grinnell,
Geo. Opdyke,
Edwd. Minturn,
J. J. Phelps,
A. T. Stewart,
Sam. Sloan,
R. D. Lathrop,
Isaac Bell,
S. B. Chittenden,
R. S. Hone,
C. H. Marshall,
W. C. Prime,
Edwin Crowell,
Marshall O. Roberts,
John A. King,
John A. Dix,
Edwards B. Pierrepont,
John C. Green,
Henry G. Stebbens,
Joseph Laurence,
H. A. Smythe,
Ezra Nye,
W. C. Bryant,
F. B. Cutting,
P. M. Wetmore,
J. J. Cisco,
John Steward, jr.,
Horace Greeley,
Robt. L. Stuart,
Geo. Bancroft,
H. J. Raymond,
J. B. Nicholson,
James G. Bennett,
and others.

The Collector has received the following letter from Mrs. FARRAGUT:

No. 5 LONDON TERRACE,
WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, Dec. 9, 1864.

Hon. Simeon Draper:

DEAR SIR: Mr. CROSSWELL has just informed me that you request to know from me when the Admiral may be reasonably expected to arrive in New-York, and it gives me great pleasure to say I am daily awaiting his arrival in his dear old flagship, the *Hartford*, having been most kindly apprised by the Navy Department that orders had been sent to bring him in her. Yours very truly,

VIRGINIA L. FARRAGUT.

The Citizens' Association.

Mr. R. B. ROOSEVELT, the Secretary of the Central Council of the Citizens' Association, has sent us a card on the result of the late Charter Election. It says:

"The Citizens' Association congratulate their fellow citizens upon the results of the recent Charter Election. By this test the power of the Association is established, its permanency secured, and the amount of its influence ascertained. It has polled about ten thousand votes, and has shown that it can cast these votes for the candidates of either political party, except, perhaps, for extreme partisans, those that are popularly known as Abolitionists or Copperheads, and in the future, if parties are divided as at present, which is reasonable to be hoped, it will hold the balance of power. It has elected six members of the Council Board, which result, if there happen to be three honest men among the other eighteen members, a fact that strict inquiry renders probable, will secure one-third of the Board and prevent the passage of corrupt measures over the Mayor's veto, either in that Board or the Board of Aldermen, by a two-third vote.

The Association has also elected a number of its candidates for school officers, and by the fear of its more extended success, has, in many instances, compelled the political parties to make respectable nominations.

In the Fifteenth Ward, which has a Republican majority, it elected a Democrat, and in the Eighteenth, which has a Democratic majority of seven thousand, it elected a Republican, and in the district composed of the two wards, it elected its Commissioner against a very popular man, who was the only candidate of the Democratic party. There is every reason to believe that the schools will be well managed during the ensuing year.

With its candidates for Aldermen the Association has not succeeded, and some of the worst possible men are elected. The Board will be almost powerless for evil, not having the control of two-thirds of the Council Board."

Soldiers' and Sailors' Thanksgiving Dinner.

The Secretary of the Committee on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Thanksgiving Dinner makes the following final report to the Committee concerning contributions received:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1864.

You have already published the reports of Capts. BRONSON and NOYES, showing the distribution of the Thanksgiving contributions to the armies of the Shenandoah, the Potomac and the James. I now beg to inclose you the report of Mr. CHAPPELL, showing the distribution to the sailors, together with a letter from Admiral PORTER.

I take the liberty of summing up, in a few lines, what the committee did:

Collected in money, $56,565 83.
Expended for poultry, $51,502 93.
Expended for cooking, $1,162 77.
Expended for apples, $500.
Incidental expenses, $2,054 27.
Balance in hand, $1,298 86.

Sent to Army of Shenandoah, as per Lieut.-Col. KELLOGG's receipt—turkeys, 49,814.

Sent to North Atlantic Squadron—turkeys, 30,300.

Sent to Armies of Potomac and James, not less than 3,800 packages, containing at least 225,000 pounds of poultry, besides a vast amount of doughnuts, cakes, apples, pickles, prepared fruit, cheese.

Sent to Newbern, by steamer *Ellen E. Terry*, 100 barrels apples, 162 bundles sundries.

The following supplies were sent to posts and hospitals in this city and vicinity:

New-England Rooms, 30 boxes and barrels sundries.

Willett's Point, through Rose Hill Ladies' Society, $50 in money, 1,200 pounds poultry, and eight boxes and barrels sundries.

St. Luke's Hospital, four boxes and two barrels.
Fort Richmond, eighteen boxes and two barrels.
Fort Lafayette, eight boxes and two barrels.
Fort Hamilton, two boxes and two barrels.
McDougall Hospital, Fort Schuyler, twenty-four boxes and barrels.
Transit Hospital, Battery, eight boxes and barrels.
Central Park Hospital, seven boxes and barrels.
U. S. S., Newbern, nine boxes and barrels.
Bedloe's Island, six boxes and barrels, ninety turkeys, sixty-six ducks, apples, cakes, &c.
Governor's Island, twenty-six boxes and barrels.
Navy-yard, twenty-one boxes and barrels.
Provost-Marshal, two boxes and barrels.
Ship *Vermont*, thirty-four boxes and barrels.
Steamer *Dictator*, eleven boxes and barrels.
Sandy Hood Battery, 260 pounds poultry.

Many of the donors sent letters with their gifts to the soldiers. These have elicited replies, many of which are in the possession of the committee. They will be glad to receive others for preservation or publication in a pamphlet report which is in course of preparation.

At the outset of our work apprehension was expressed in some quarters that improper articles or insulting communications might in this way be sent to the soldiers. But a single instance of this seems to have occurred. A soldier brought to Major-Gen. MEADE a letter found in one of the boxes forwarded, which was a disgusting mixture of blasphemy, indecency and insult to the soldiers. The letter is dated at Albany. Your obedient servant,

GEO. BLISS, Jr., Secretary.

DISTRIBUTION IN THE NAVY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

Col. George Bliss, Jr., Secretary New-York Thanksgiving Committee:

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of your instructions of the 18th inst., I proceeded on Fortress Monroe on board the United States steamer *Kensington*, having on board the Thanksgiving dinner for the sailors attached to the fleet commanded by Admiral PORTER.

I arrived at Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 22d inst., and reported to the Admiral, and at his request, and in pursuance of orders received from him, distributed the poultry to the paymasters of the various vessels, according to the number of the crew reported on board them, respectively.

I also, in pursuance of orders received from the Admiral, forwarded to York River one thousand nine hundred and fifty pounds of poultry for the crews of the vessels there stationed. On the 23d inst. I proceeded to Norfolk, and there distributed, by the direction of the Admiral, the remainder of the poultry, with the exception of about four hundred pounds, which I turned over to the Admiral to be distributed to the crew of any vessel that might arrive.

I regret being obliged to report that Admiral PORTER thought it not advisable not to attempt to supply the crews attached to the more southern vessels of the squadron. The weather was warm and rainy, and the Admiral thought, if he attempted to forward any of the poultry to them, it might become tainted before reaching its destination.

I regretted this conclusion the more, as I knew it was precisely these vessels which you most desired to reach. The receipts herewith show a distribution to sixty-six vessels specified. This is exclusive of a large amount sent to the vessels in the York and James Rivers, for which my receipts are in gross without specifying vessels.

In conclusion, I desire to tender my thanks to Capt. JNO. E. ROCKWELL, of the *Kensington*, and to the various officers attached to the vessel, for the assistance rendered me in distributing the poultry, and for the kindness and attention shown me during my trip.

The poultry was received with great satisfaction by the sailors, who more than once broke out into cheers for the donors.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEROME CHAPPELL.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Nov. 29, 1864.

To the Committee of the Union League Club of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have to thank you in behalf of the officers and men of this squadron for the bountiful supply of poultry sent them for their Thanksgiving dinner. It is to be regretted that the weather forced a distribution to the vessels in this vicinity only, those on the blockade and in the sounds of North Carolina being at too great a distance to receive their supply.

An attention of this kind to the seamen of our navy never occurred before, and in offering my thanks for the kind thoughtfulness of the Union League, who have thus evinced their appreciation of the arduous duties this squadron are now engaged upon, and the desire that there should be no sailor in the North Atlantic Squadron who does not receive tangible evidence that those for whom he is perilling his life remember him, I feel that I but faintly evince the feeling of gratification and satisfaction of the men whose sevices as a class have been so little appreciated.

The officers and men of the sounds and on the blockade, though receiving none of the benefits of your kindness, appreciate most fully the intention, and rejoice that though they lost, their more fortunate comrades come in for a double share.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

New-York Historical Society—Lecture of Wm. C. Prime, Esq.

The second lecture of the course now before the New-York Historical Society was delivered by WM. C. PRIME, Esq., the well-known Eastern traveler and author of *Boat Life in Egypt*.

The subject was the "Ancient Burial Places of Egypt and the Holy Land." The ancient people who possessed the latter country under God's promise to Abraham passed away, and their posterity long ago ceased to dwell there except as pilgrims. Yet we are familiar with their names, their families and their history, for their letters are preserved to us, both scriptural and profane. Physically, however, they have left to us only a few empty graves.

But in Egypt we find scarcely anything but graves, in one form or another. Of its ancient inhabitants and all that concerned them we know little or nothing through their letters; we can read them only in their graves. It appears that they used phonetic characters, and it is probable that Moses used them. In Palestine a great many generations of the same family were deposited in a single burial-place. Long lines of priests or of Kings were entombed in one sepulchre. They were literally "gathered to their fathers." But of all those graves rendered sacred and interesting by Biblical history, there are only three that can be found. They are the Cave of Macphela, where Abraham buried Sarah; the tomb of Joseph, and the grave of his mother, Rachel. And these are known only by the unmistakable description of their locality given in Scripture. The authenticity of Jacob's well cannot be questioned. Over Rachel's grave there is a pile of stones and a small dome. On the site of the Cave of Macphela stands a Mohammedan mosque, under the floor of which, we are told, is the cave. But no European knows whether this be true, for the assurances of the Arabs are worthless, and by them this mosque has always been rigidly guarded, to the exclusion of all but Mohammedans. One other sacred antiquity, which may be regarded as *probably* genuine, is the tomb of Lazarus. Beyond this we can obtain nothing satisfactory. The so-called tomb of David is a Mohammedan fiction; that of Absalom is of recent date; so is the tomb of Solomon's Egyptian wife. In short, every other sacred relic to be found in the Holy Land is apochryphal. From the three certain graves above mentioned, we pass over a vast sweep of time, including the Christian Era, soon after which are the graves of HELENA, an eastern princess, unknown to fame—and of GODFREY, the King. Thereafter, not a grave can be identified till those of comparatively modern times.

Ever since the Hebrews were scattered abroad from Palestine, pilgrims from among them have returned thither to find their everlasting repose in the Valley of Jehosophat, and they do so to this day. We cannot fully sympathize with them; we are a young race, knowing nothing of historical graves. The vessel on which the lecturer was a passenger to Palestine carried also one of these Hebrew pilgrims. When questioned, he replied in solemn and musical utterance that he was *going to Yerusalem*. He spoke of it as if it was the city of peace, where he longed to be at rest. His father and his father's father went there to be buried. "At the brook Kedron"—which is entirely dry except in the rainy season—and around Mount Moriah, they wait for death. The silent Valley of Jehosophat has been buried over and over again with the bodies of Hebrew pilgrims. The ancient Egyptians are known only through their graves. Yet from this strange basis of sepulchre, the lecturer proceeded to show, vividly, their character, education, and even their home life. He said they were a busy people; that they hated and loved as we do, only perhaps more intensely. He showed a wreath of lotos leaves taken from the breast of a female mummy; it was the same home story. In that land of sunshine, the nodding lotos leaves were to them, as to us, an emblem of repose; and so they laid them on her breast and gave it to time; and here we dig up their old love. He showed the sandel of a male mummy, on the bottom of which was contemptuously painted the figure of an evident enemy; there was hatred cherished and carried to the grave with him. He showed linen from an undertaker's shop, and other dry goods, with the cost mark and selling mark on the corners. The Egyptian ladies evidently went shopping. The paintings and sculpture on their tombs baffle description. From their minuteness everything can be read; the art of tanning leather there represented: That it was tanned on one side or on both; that they used a knife for splitting it, like the knife used now for the same purpose. Thus hundreds of trades such as civilized nations are now engaged in, were painted in detail. Their paintings also tell of wars. We are much given to boasting, but their enlightenment at least equaled ours. If nothing be left of us but our graves, how poorly shall we be read in ages to come. Mr. PRIME thinks that the learning of Greece never attained to what had been forgotten in Egypt before SOCRATES was born. It appeared that the Egyptians worshipped one God, in spirit and in truth. In no other land had so much light and grandeur come to naught. Egypt holds the burnt-out brand that once illumined the Eastern world. The succession and names of a few monarchs is all that is left of her history. Of the millions of mummies, only one has been found whose name is known, viz.: CHEOPS; but who was he? Their great sacred burial-place was Thebes. Its hills, one thousand feet high, are almost penetrated with tombs, side by side, twenty deep, with no space between. There are many millions of them, to state it without bounds.

The lecturer drew the moral that there is no inherent power of right over wrong; that constant moral vigilance is necessary to make civilization of any avail, or it will work only to outward power and progress.

Fire in Greenwich-street.

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF ARSON—A SPECIAL DEPUTY SHERIFF IN TROUBLE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the liquor-store of JAMES FITZPATRICK, on the first floor of No. 440 Greenwich-street. The damage to the stock, fixtures and building was about $500. Mr. FITZPATRICK is insured for $1,300 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The building is owned by Mr. J. FOWLER, of No. 149 West Twenty-third-street. Fire Marshal BAKER made an investigation relative to the origin of the fire, and the result was that FITZPATRICK and his barkeeper, named JAMES MCDONALD, were taken into custody on suspicion of having been guilty of setting fire to the building. Two or three barrels, in which were deposited some socks and old rags saturated with alcohol, were found in front of the platform. A quantity of combustible material was found in flames between some casks in the liquor-store. HUGH RILEY, upon whom was found the badge of a special deputy sheriff, was also arrested, charged with being connected with the arson. The three men were committed by Justice DOWLING to the Tombs to await a further examination.

Acknowledgment.

The managers of the Patriot Orphan Home desire to return their thanks to the officers and members of the Twelfth Regiment National Guard, N. Y. S. M., for their liberal donation of $1,050, presented through Col. W. G. WARD.

Mrs. EDWARD FITCH, Corresp'g Sec'y.

The One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

ENCAMPMENT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V., Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. E. A. PAUL's correspondence, published in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, of Nov. 1, 1864, has been read with some dissatisfaction by the members of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

The Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, is made particular mention of, as well as its commander, Col. MCCAULY, and also his successor, Lieut.-Col. ALFRED NEAFIE. Both deserving men. But at the same time a casual reader could not help being wrongfully impressed, from the reading of that article, of the part performed in that day's operations, by Lieut.-Col. ALFRED NEAFIE. Mr. PAUL says: "Lieut.-Col. NEAFIE was division officer of the day, and on the picket-line when the firing commenced." He also speaks of him as Col. MCCAULEY's successor, and then again as regimental commander. In part these statements are true. Lieut.-Col. NEAFIE was "Division Officer of the Day," being detailed as such on the day previous; but by this detail he was relieved from the command of the regiment, which now devolved on Capt. JAMES J. HOYT, (who has been an acting field officer more than a year,) and who, I am proud to say, proved himself equal to the emergency, not only as an efficient, but a brave officer. Amidst the hottest of the action he could be seen, sword in hand, encouraging his men, not only by words, but by his own exemplary conduct. At the head of his regiment, he was one of the first to fall. A minie ball pierced his shoulder, passing through, and coming out under the shoulder-blade, inflicting a serious and very painful wound, from which, I am happy to learn, he is slowly recovering.

The correspondent is mistaken when he states that the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers occupied a position on the extreme right of the brigade. The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers held the extreme left of the Third Brigade line; and it was owing to this position in line that the regiment suffered so severely in killed, wounded and prisoners. In relating incidents of the day, in order to show the desperate character of the conflict at this point, he says "The Georgia Fifty-third Regiment, of BRYAN's brigade, came up, when Lieut. DAVIS, of Company E, of that regiment, and private J. GUEST, of Company F, same regiment, planted the regimental colors upon the breastworks. At about the same time, they seized the colors of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers (Col. NEAFIE), and a desperate struggle took place over them. The enemy actually got hold of the flag-staff and demanded its surrender. The contest occupied either side of the breastwork, the enemy having hold of the spear, while the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth color-bearer held the other end." It's in this poetical strain Mr. PAUL relates an incident.

The facts of the case are simply these: Our colors were borne in the action, near Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, by corporals of the color guard. The National flag by DANIEL T. RONK, the State color by C. T. GREEN. The color-sergeant, JAMES A. BRINK, being absent in hospital suffering from two severe wounds received in the engagement, near Winchester, Virginia, Sept. 19. The colors referred to in the "incident" was the one presented to the regiment by the State of New-York. Corp. GREEN, from the concussion of a shell or some other cause to me unknown, fell with the colors. Sergt. PHILLIP DECKER, Co. E, of the same regiment, supposing Corp. GREEN had been hit, immediately, upon seeing the colors in this unprotected condition raised them from the ground, and with color in one hand and musket in the other, floated them defiantly over the heads, as it were, of the enemy, for by this time the rebs were close upon us. The order was given to fall back, but Sergt. DECKER had not proceeded many yards, in obedience of this order, before he fell severely wounded. Capt. ALFRED COOLEY, (having succeeded Capt. HOYT, was in command of the regiment,) being near by when Sergt. DECKER fell, saw the perilous condition of the colors, and as the surest way of saving them stripped them from the staff. With vile epithets the enemy demanded its surrender. But the Captain "didn't see it," but as the only way to avoid being captured did *see* a way to the rear, in which direction all were skedaddling at a double-quick step.

The flag tells its own history. Torn, riddled and blood-stained it has been sent home, and will be presented to the War Department at Albany.

Yours, &c. JUSTICE.

LAW REPORTS.

Statute of Limitations—Renewal of Obligation.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge James

T. C. Clark vs. *Henry Dean*.—This action was brought to recover a balance of account on a grocer's bill, the last item in which accrued in November, 1857. The defendant plead the statute of limitations as a bar to the action. Plaintiff put in evidence a note from defendant, dated in 1861, and claimed to have been received in that year, which acknowledged the debt, and promised payment. Defendant denies that the note was sent in 1861, and alleged that it was sent in reply to a dunning letter from plaintiff, in December, 1857. His Honor charged jury that if they found that this note was sent in 1861, it amounted to a renewal of the obligation and took the case out of the statute. Verdict for the plaintiff for $770 84 and interest.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. the steamer A. D. Vance.—This vessel was captured at sea on Sept. 10, 1864, by the *Santiago de Cuba*, and was sent to this port for adjudication. No one appeared to defend her in the suit. When captured she had on board a British certificate of registry issued at Dublin Sept. 26, 1862, to Joseph Royce, and others. She was then called the *Lord Clyde*. She was built at Greenock, and a certificate of the appointment of James Wylie, as master, was indorsed on her register at Greenock, May 21, 1864. No shipping papers, crew list, charter, manifest or logbook, or any paper relating to her voyage when captured were found on board of her. The Master, Joannes Wylie, the Purser and Second Engineer were examined *in preparatorio*. They were all subjects of Great Britain. The Master testified that the vessel was owned by Power, Law & Co., of Wilmington, N. C., who appointed him Master. She had been running between Bermuda and Wilmington for full twelve months, and had on board when captured a cargo of cotton and turpentine with which she had run out of Wilmington. The other witnesses corroborated his statements. Vessel and cargo condemned as prize.

The United States vs. The Steamer Annie.—This vessel was captured at sea Oct. 31, 1864, off the coast of North Carolina, by the United States steamers *Wilderness* and *Niphon*, and was sent to this port for adjudication. No one appeared in her behalf in the suit. The deposition of the Master of the steamer, ALBERT CONNOP, proved the capture of the vessel, after being chased by the *Wilderness* and *Niphon*, she having attempted to escape. Twenty-five or thirty shots were fired at her during the chase. She was English built, and owned by Alexander Coolie, of London. Her voyage began at Halifax, and was to have ended at Nassau. She had carried a cargo of provisions to Wilmington, N. C., and taken on board a cargo of 560 bales of cotton, 30 tons of tobacco and 8 barrels of turpentine, and $50,000 in specie. The Captain did not know who owned the cargo. Her previous voyage had been from Bermuda to Wilmington, and thence to Halifax. The specie and the bills of lading of the cargo were thrown overboard during the chase.

The Captain's testimony was corroborated by the first-mate and chief engineer.

Held by the Court.—That the testimony is unequivocal; that the vessel was studiously and openly employed in violating the blockade when captured.

Vessel and cargo forfeited as prize.

The United States vs. The steamer Lady Stirling.—This vessel was captured October 28, 1864, by the *Calypso* and the *Eolus*, off the port of Wilmington—was sent to this port for adjudication. No one appeared to defend the suit. The Master, Chief Mate and Chief Engineer were examined *in preparatorio*. The Master was appointed to the command of the vessel at London in August, 1864. She was built and fitted out by Thomas Sterling Begbie, of London, for a voyage to Halifax, Wilmington and Nassau. Her owner, Master and crew knew that the voyage was meant to violate the blockade; and the records of the court show that the Master was Commander, about two years before, of another English vessel condemned for violation of the blockade of Charleston. No papers relating to the ownership, voyage or employment of the vessel were found on board, all having been destroyed by the Master during the chase.

Vessel and cargo condemned as prize.

United States Circuit Court—Dec. 10.

Before Judge Shipman.

A large number of criminals were brought up this morning for arraignment:

Patrick Doyle, *alias* Patrick McLay, indicted for passing altered Treasury notes, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Frederick Bloomer, indicted for procuring soldiers to desert, and for harboring deserters, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten months imprisonment and a fine of $100.

James Norris, William Rogerson and Asa Marvin, indicted for having in their possession plates to counterfeit fractional currency, with intent to use the same, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and their trials were fixed for next Wednesday. Norris pleaded guilty to an indictment for having counterfeit notes in his possession.

David Ashcroft, indicted for stealing from the Navy-yard, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment.

Richard A. Garvin, indicted for larceny on the high sea, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned four months.

William Wagner and Charles Fornez, indicted for having in their possession counterfeiting plates, with intent to use the same, pleaded not guilty, as also to an indictment for making counterfeit fractional notes.

William Osborne, indicted for secreting and embezzling letters, pleaded not guilty.

Henry Selmar and Charles P. Hellerson, indicted for engraving counterfeit plates, pleaded not guilty, but pleaded guilty to an indictment for having in their possession counterfeit fractional notes.

Patrick McNamara, indicted for procuring a soldier to desert and carrying him away, pleaded not guilty.

Julian K. Larke, indicted for opening a letter, pleaded not guilty.

John Buzzee, indicted for uttering counterfeit notes, pleaded not guilty.

John Farrell, indicted for enticing soldiers to desert, pleaded not guilty.

Caspar A. Hollenbeck, indicted on three indictments for making fraudulent claims against the Government, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year on each indictment.

CONTEMPTS.

The Court then proceeded to dispose of several cases of parties brought up for contempt, in violating the injunction of the court, by making sewing-machines in infringement of the rights of patentees.

Leopold Heldt was ordered to be imprisoned for ten days, and pay a fine of $250, and stand committed till the fine was paid, or the further order of the Court.

Ernst Cobell and Adam Gubing were each ordered to be imprisoned for ten days.

Some other cases were laid over.

Sales at Open Board—1½ P. M.

$40,000	U.S. 5-20s, New Issue....	107⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.....c	42⅞
5,000	U.S.Treas.7-30s.	121	300	do........	42⅞
7,000	do.........	120⅜	800	C.&N.W.Pref..x-d	76⅛
7,000	U.S. 7-30s,Small	119⅜	100	do.........c	76⅛
4,000	do.........	120	100	P.F. W. & C.....b3	104⅛
100	Erie Railway.....	94	100	Canton Co.....b3	35⅛
400	do..........c	94⅛	100	do.........c	35⅛
400	do...........	94⅛	30,000	O. & M. Cer.....	35⅛
2300	do.........s10	94	60,000	do.........	35⅛
200	Hudson Riv. R.....	115	20,000	do.......b10	35⅛
500	do.........s10	115	100	Cum. Coal Co..b10	54
200	do..........	115⅛	300	do.........	54
100	M. S. & N. I. R....	72¾	1300	do.........	53⅞
200	do...........	72⅝	300	do.........b3	53⅞
200	Reading R......c	136	300	do.........b5	54
1000	Cleve. & Pitts....	111	100	do.........b3	54
700	do.........s10	109¾	400	do.........	53⅞
300	Chi. & R. I. R...b3	105⅞	200	Quick. Min.....	91⅞
300	do.........	105⅞	100	do.........s30	91⅞
300	do.........	105⅝	100	do.........	92⅛
100	do.........c	105⅛	100	Mariposa Min.....	35⅛
100	Mil. & P. Du C....	54	100	do.........	35⅛

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$200,000	Amer. Gold..	234	200	Pittsburgh R......	111
20,000	do.........	233⅞	300	do.........	110⅞
60,000	do.........	233⅞	600	Rock Island R..b3	105⅛
30,000	do.........	233⅞	200	do.........	105⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, Old Issue.........	109⅞	100	do.........b5	105⅛
20,000	do..New iss.	109	100	Fort Wayne R..s3	104⅛
30,000	do.........	109⅛	100	do.........b3	104⅛
15,000	U. S. 7-30......	121⅛	200	do.........b3	104⅛
20,000	do.........	122	10,000	Ohio & M. C..b30	36
100	Erie R..........s3	93⅞	300	Cum. Coal.........	53⅞
500	do.........s10	93⅞	100	do.........b3	53⅞
600	do.........s3	93⅞	300	Quick. Min. Co..b5	93
100	do.........b3	93⅞	200	do.........	93
200	Old Southern...b3	72⅞	100	do.........b3	93
200	do.........b3	72⅞	100	Mar. Min. Co......	35⅛
100	do.........s10	72⅞	100	Quartz Hill......	7⅛

Stocks steady. Gold selling at 234⅛ at close of report.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S RUBBER SOLE BALMORALS, warranted the cheapest and most durable shoe in the market. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—F. J. Pratt, John Montgomery, P. C. Woodruff and wife, James Harrison, H. Miller, P. L. Cusacks, Joseph Ballister, G. W. Turner, Alfred Zerega and wife, Mrs. and Miss Gasquet, T. A. James, John Leeds, W. L. Farnsworth, D. Sturdevant, R. F. Hill, Aaron Walker and wife, H. A. Wheelock, S. E. May, M. Schultz and wife, Mrs. J. D. Bearnes, Surgeon F. L. Humeston, U. S. A.; Mrs. Humeston, Capt. Sterling, wife and servant, Taylor Welsh, T. Scott Stewart, Major Taylor, A. Chapsky, D. Rosenberg, Thomas T. Read, H. M. Cady, John W. Bodfish, John H. Tucker, Mrs. Dorsey and child, L. Levy, wife and 2 children, Leon Beer, Julia Beer, Adele Beer, Mrs. G. T. Hanlon, 2 children and nurse, Stephen Read, Mrs. Amanda Ready, Major Thomas L. White, U. S. A.; A. Claiborn, G. T. Hanlon, Mathew Coleman, Mrs. C. Williams, Miss Emma Aann, Miss Pauline Dreyfus, Jas. Cook, George Nutts and wife, Miss Mary Bellows, John K. Simms, Miss Fanny Self, Miss Swaze, Miss Julia Swaze, Miss Elizabeth Reddy, W. D. Dimock, Mrs. L. R. Petree, Master James Petree, William M. Barnwell, Mrs. N. C. Frost, servant and child, Mrs. Elizabeth Reddy, Mrs. William Anary, Miss Ida Beyer, Mrs. Mary McCahn and 2 children, M. W. Smith, J. Kohn, C. Duhalle, F. Varaldi, T. E. Peirsum, L. Metreand, A. Bellanger, A. Chantelsube, C. M. Shous, Peter Boyle, Reinhardt Ments, Wm. K. Mentz, Morris Hyland, Mrs. M. Brandon, Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Mary Hermann, Mrs. Maria M. Blakely, Edwin W. Ladd, Mme. Ladrux, Philip England, Mrs. W. P. Fogle, L. Hospital, Henry W. Corville, John Cunningham, James Young, Graham Young, Lizzie Young, David Young, Wm. K. V. Allen, A. W. Brewster, Frederick Fiester, Patrick Welsh, Mrs. Geo. H. Harndon, Alexander Valliet, Joseph Dufand, Frank Mandeville, Mme. Zubston, Thomas Alderney, William Pierson, Robert Howell, Edwin G. Williams, Samuel Lynthorn, wife and servant, Andrew T. Smith.

DEC. 10—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—G. Harbison, George Severn, John Pratt, E. Molson, Mrs. K. Glentworth and Miss Glentworth and child, Henry R. Woodward and Walter B. and Fanny L. Woodward, T. H. Jones, Rev. Dr. Mitchell, F. R. Cooke, C. B. Jones, Wm. Horton, Rev. Jno. R. West and Mrs. Wm. B. West, Robert Craig, New-York; H. and J. Glentworth, Miss Ellen B. Fryell, Capt O'Callaghan, 16th Regiment British Army; C. E. Kent, Charles Henry Williams, Rev. T. Sullivan, Rev. Jubal Hodges, Boston; Fred R. Rogers, Miss Emma Kent, Mrs. O'Callaghan, 3 children and servant, Toronto; Mrs. O'Shaughnessy and Miss Lucy and Miss Mary, Annie Watkins, Miss Rebecca Hamill, St. Louis, and others in the steerage.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans—Miss Dora Allen, Mrs. M. Brown, Mrs. Brodas, Mrs. S. S. Doty and child, Miss Mary Hushurtz, Mrs. McKendrick, Miss McKendrick, Mr. McKendrick, J. McKendrick, Mrs. Della Terre, Miss E. Shields, Alvaras Latorre, Camille Latorre, Josephine Lacoste, Miss O'Connell, Honorie Schevrecart, J. C. Muller, wife and 2 children, Chas. Hotter, Samuel A. Green, J. C. Norcross, Stynshuh Domingo, wife and child, F. Kliteung, Frank Taylor, J. M. Day, Mrs. E. M. Wheelock, boy and infant, Wm. F. Talbot, R. H. Bailey, D. S. Wing and wife, Mrs. C. A. Greenleaf.

DEC. 10—*In steamship Virginia, for Liverpool*—Smith Tuthill, Jno. Vanderpoel and lady, J. G. Ash, Mrs. J. Paddock, Mrs. H. C. E. Clifton, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Wm. Morgan, Mrs. P. Oaks, Mrs. Martin Andrews, Mrs. Jno. Cawley, Mrs. John Hancock, Mrs. James Hancock, Mrs. Charles Taylor, Mrs. Jno. H. Wilson, Mrs. A. Herschel, Mrs. E. C. Smith, Margaret Knowles, Mrs. Jas. E. Ash, Mrs. Geo. W. Fairfield, Mrs. Breasley, Mrs. C. E. Leigh and daughter, Miss Fannie J. Tate, Miss J. P. and J. B. Kerr, S. Meyers, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Golden Rule, from Greytown—Hon. A. Higby, H. W. Cheeseman, W. Powers and wife, W. H. Marwood, T. N. Marwood, Miss H. Clark, H. C. Peakes, E. Seguin, L. Morris, J. Bettmann, G. S. Adams, Dr. Teutchwanger, J. D. Stevens, Professor Brewer, M. Morrill and wife, J. B. Bidlock, A. T. Britton, R. Acker and wife, J. Jacks, J. Smith and wife, J. Thomas, Capt. Grindle and wife, A. Beekley, Mrs. Foster and child, A. Crook, H. H. Hill, O. Dodge, C. E. Wear, Capt Roberts, A. Davis, D. S. Rose, E. Johnson, W. D. Wasson, Rev. Shoufhuter, H. F. Merrill and wife, Miss O'Neil, A. Cole, E. A. Rexford and wife, A. S. Bergstresson, John Van Arman, O. Muellatt, Mrs. Col. Young, F. R. Despars, P. Griffin, A. J. Steve, J. I. Ebbington, Mrs. Vermilla, J. Wilbrehan, J. Houghtaling, R. L. Hawes, S. F. Gate, Levi C. Gate, J. S. Keith, N. Holmes, N. Smith, Wallbaugn, M. Eastman, L. Dayne, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Roothamer, Mrs. Arlitchell, J. Caruthers, A. M. Field, A. Field, J. Carrinichael, J. C. Hewlett, E. P. Davis, Rt C. Smith, L. A. Pratt, W. Sutherland, Loughitt, S. Durall, Gilloutagne, T. Heimer, S. Day, P. Mosier, A. Pearson, wife and 2 children; J. T. Emerton, W. H. Gain, Geo. Duff, W. H. Burnham, A. D. Shepley; E. K. Brown, W. F. Bagel, Waddington, W. S. Bohn, J. C. Town and wife, sister and child; F. Russell, J. Scott, E. Cottrell and wife and daughter, J. Gibson, C. W. Gillman, G. W. Buck, J. Lyons and wife, J. H. Hall, J. B. Rogers, M. Plummer, O Roes, wife and infant, Mrs McNeal, W. A. Baugh, wife and 3 children, D. P. Main and sister, C. Boyle, J. Harvey, B. G. Perkins, T. Madden, E. P. Dean, J. Bingay, H. Brackett, H. B. Holbrook, J. Cleghorn, J. Watson, G. W. Polly and wife, E. Covert, J. F. Hyer, G. W. Wagner, John R. Cann, wife and child, Mrs. Adamson, child and 2 infants, W. Bray, Jas. Lowrg, P. Huston, W. Haas, G. Wood, G. A. Roberts, G. Christ, A. Fidkins, A. D. Wagner, L. B. Keeler, A. Hartman, W. H. Boyle, J. E. Burd, J. J. O'Reilly, M. Willerson, H. Miller, F. R. Donald, J. Rathbun, J. Mitchell, A. Mullen, J. Calder, A. Harris, J. A. Becker, J. Thompson, B. Bowds, J. A. Gray, D. Ferguson, B. Hughes, C. C. Reeves, G. H. Comstock, G. Hibbard, O. Gearri, J. Grindell, F. Taff, F. M. Hill, Q. Gerry, R. J. Murphy, C. Terry, O. C. Smith, C. Stone, T. B. Burnett, A. S. Loud, B. Ward, D. W. Chaplin, A. Hahn, W. Crogan, E. M. Lain, J. Ryan, G. S. Smith, Messrs. Medcalf, E. Ivers, E. T. Lacy, W. H. Whitlock, A. Nicholas, F. A. Goodrich, J. H. Love, J. Haight, J. Caroland, J. W. Clark, W. Ray, T. J. Kalo, A. Mayo, M. D. Healy, J. Desmond, J. Merry, B. Danforth, J. Fisher, Q. Brady, R. Browly, and a full complement in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon sets.. 5 17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 46 | Gov. Island.. 6 35 | Hell Gate.. 7 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Borkell, Liverpool.
Steamer John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co.
Bark Pauline, (Hanov.,) Bartlett, Bremen, Ruger Bros.
Brigs Clara Brown, Brown, Elizabethport, Walsh & Carver; Palma, (Br.,) Roque, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.
Schooners America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Broadfield, Crowell, Ponce, P. R., Elisha T. Smith; G. D. King, Blatchford, Calais, John Boynton, Son & Co.
Barge Frank Ward, Strong, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Golden Rule, Babcock, Greytown Dec. 2, with mails, passengers and treasure to Central American Transit Co. Dec. 7, lat. 31 22, lon. 78 35, passed schr. Caroline Antonetti Beckett, bound to the northward. The C. R. has experienced strong northerly winds for the last 3 days.

Brig Stromness, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Phillips, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co. Nov. 29, Desecheo Island bearing S. 20 miles, spoke Br. brig Italia, from Ponce for Halifax.

Schr. Hanover, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Low, Para 28 ds., with nuts, etc., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Nov. 14, in the river, passed brigs Solferino and Cupid, (Br.,) bound up.

Brig Tantamar, (of St. John, N. B.,) McLachlin, Leghorn 84 ds., and Gibraltar 62 ds., with marble, rags, etc., to Fabbricotti Bros. Nov. 30, off Hatteras, picked up two bales of cotton.

Brig Bessie Yorke, (Br.,) Miller, Cornwallis, N. S., 26 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Alamo, Steele, Machias, with lumber for Port Morris.

Schr. S. H. Jackson, (of St. George, Me.,) Tracy, Neuvitas 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to Snow & Burgess. Had some heavy weather; split sails, etc.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Senator, Faulkner, Boston, with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Bergen, Moss, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., with coal, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Albert, (of Nassau,) Knowles, Nassau 11 ds., with fruit, old iron, etc., to Benner & Brown.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Beals, Newburgh, for Boston.
Schr. Marshall Perrin, Clark, Cohassett.
Schr. Moro, Kelly, Calais 7 ds., with lumber.
Pilot-boat Favorita, (No. 5,) Beebee, Black Rock.
WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, Edinburgh, Virginia, Bavaria, George Washington and Evening Star.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 9—Arr. steamer Charles Pearson, from New-York. She reports: At 7 P. M. Friday, near the Handkerchief Shoal, steamers Gen. Grant and George Shattuck, both from Boston for New-York. The former was at anchor, but was reported all right. Arr. brigs Orison Adams, from Cardenas; Sarah Goodnow, from Philadelphia.

Dec. 10—Arr. brig Robert Wing, Hall, Goree, Africa.

Miscellaneous.

The Sound steamers did not arrive at this city until a late hour yesterday. They were detained in consequence of the heavy snow-storm.

The schr. Warrenton, from —, was run into off Cape Ann, on the 10th inst., and put into Gloucester, badly damaged.

A lumber-laden schooner, name unknown, is ashore on Deer Island, Boston Harbor.

Foreign Ports.

MONTEVIDEO—Arr. Oct. 7, bark Pearl, Harding, from Boston.
MADRAS—Arr. Oct. 8, ship Mitlah, Miller, from Boston.
At Para, Nov. 12, brig Anna Helena, (Brem.,) for St. Thomas in 2 days.
At Nuevitas, Nov. 29, bark Washington Butcher, discharging.
At Arroyo, P. R., Nov. 29 bark Quindaro, arr. 26th.

NEW PERFUME
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
PHALON'S

"NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
☞ Beware of Counterfeits.
Ask for Phalon's—Take no other.
Sold by druggists generally.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, CHAMPAGNES, CORDIALS, SEGARS, &C., BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MESSRS. ABM. M. BINNINGER & CO., WHO RETIRE FROM THE BUSINESS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, and every succeeding day until the entire stock is disposed of, the establishment of Messrs. A. M. BINNINGER & CO., No. 375 Broadway.

Large stock of choice old wines, brandies, liquors, champagnes, cordials, &c., being the entire stock of Messrs. Abm. M. Binninger & Co., who retire from the business. The entire stock will be sold without any reserve, comprising all the well-known brands, quality and vintages; many are as old as any to be found in this country.

Brandies include all the most celebrated brands and of the oldest vintages.

WHISKEYS—This stock is of the very finest quality, a large portion of it cannot be duplicated in this country.

GIN—All the favorite brands imported into this market.

LIQUORS AND CORDIALS of the finest description, and, in fact, everything usually sold in a large first class establishment, including CIGARS.

The samples will be ready on the days of sale, and the goods sold in lots to suit the wants of purchasers. The well known reputation of this House, established in 1778, under whose guaranty the stock is sold, will afford an opportunity for purchasers to select choice articles for their own use, which has never occurred in this city.